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Nazis Claim Foe in Norway Driven in Full Retreat; Allies Clinging to Bases

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 1, 1940

War Summary: Chamberlain Policy Assailed

In Norway, Germany claims to have the Allied troops retreating toward their bases at Andalsnes and Namsos following the rapid German advance of yesterday. Allied troops still held firm at Steinkjer, while at Narvik German troops were described as on the verge of collapse. Continuous bombing of German bases by the Allies, and of Allied bases by the Germans brought several casualties in the respective air forces. The British War Office announced laconically that British troops in the Dombas area had "withdrawn to prepared positions." [Details: Page 5.]

In Germany the unfavorable effects upon the Reich of the Norwegian campaign were studied along with reports of the German strategic victories. [Details: Page 4.]

In Britain criticism of the Chamberlain Government became articulate as the result of talk of a possible Allied withdrawal from Norway. A "stop the war" candidate, however, was defeated by a Government by election candidate. [Details: Page 6.]

German bombers sank a British cruiser, a destroyer, and five transports during intensive raids at Namsos and other Norwegian coastal points, the German High Command asserted. It also claimed that another cruiser and five other transports were damaged. No comment on the German claims was made by Britain. [Details: Page 5.]

First cilivian air raid of the war resulted in England with the shooting down of a Nazi bomber over Clacton-on-Sea. The machine and its cargo exploded in the center of the town with three fatalities. [Details: Page 5.]

The Mediterranean was "closed" to British commercial shipping in a move growing out of increased Italian tension. Observers were not inclined to regard the situation as overly critical, however, and believed the warnings were primarily intended to halt any thrust upon Yugoslavia. [Details: Page 1.]

In Moscow the annual May Day celebration was made the focus of military display, with War Minister Voroshiloff declaring that the Soviets would double their military strength but were still standing aloof from the European conflict. [Details: Page 6.]

Canada in one of its most far-reaching orders of the war moved to block any flight of capital from the Dominion and to conserve foreign exchange for war purposes. [Details: Page 5.]

On the Western Front only routine activities were recorded with a German attack on two French outposts west of the Vosges reported repulsed.

25,000 U. S. Seamen Granted Pay Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—An agreement giving seamen in off-shore and intercoastal trade pay raises of $10 a month was announced by the American Merchant Marine Institute and the National Maritime Union. Union officials said the agreement would affect about 25,000 men and will be effective until Jan. 9, 1941.

Dewey Ready to Resume Campaign in West

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential aspirant, is returning to the campaign Thursday after several days of rest here. The New York District Attorney is scheduled to speak in Wichita, Kan., May 3, and in Marshalltown, Iowa, May 4. He will arrive in New York City May 6.

Mexico Replies to U. S. Oil Demands

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Mexico's reply to the United States note suggesting arbitration of the dispute over Mexican expropriation of foreign-owned oil properties was delivered today to Ambassador Josephus Daniels. It will be published May 5.

Canadian Airways Adds Daily Flight to N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Canadian Colonial Airways announced today it was adding to the daily schedule immediately an additional round trip between New York and Montreal. Hereafter there will be four flights daily.

Grau San Martin Resumes Campaign in Cuba

HAVANA (AP)—After officially announcing that he is back in the presidential race following a brief withdrawal due to disagreements among his supporters, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former President, today energetically resumed his campaigning. Col. Fulgencio Batista, his opponent, joined those who urged him to re-enter the contest.

In Washington: Silver Buying Debated

The Senate began consideration of the Townsend bill that would end the Administration's seven-year-old policy of buying foreign silver. The Senate Banking Committee approved the bill, 14 to 3, March 20.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, reported that private employers had hired 18 per cent more persons during March than they did in the same month last year. In connection with "National Employment Week" which opened today, he proposed that permanent citizens' committees be established in each of the Nation's 3,000 counties to find jobs for the idle.

Writing Congressional leaders, President Roosevelt said he would have no objection to financing a $25,000,000 farm-tenant program through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as provided in a Senate amendment to the Agriculture Department supply bill.

Proclaiming May 22 as National Maritime Day, President Roosevelt called on the people to observe it by displaying the flag. The proclamation was in accordance with a congressional resolution mentioning the first successful trans-oceanic voyage under steam by the steamship "The Savannah" on May 22, 1819, from Savannah, Ga.

The House Judiciary Committee tabled the Senate-approved Hatch bill to regulate political activities of state employees paid with Federal funds. In addition to restricting political activities of state employees paid in whole or in part with Federal funds, the measure also would have limited personal campaign contributions to $5,000. [Details: Page 7.]

The State Department announced provisional establishment of consular relations with Greenland. The action followed the establishment of direct relations last month with Iceland, sister Kingdom of invaded Denmark. Greenland is a Danish colony.

Third-Term Drive By Hosiery Workers

READING, Pa., May 1 (AP)—The strong American Federation of Hosiery Workers formed the spearhead of a Roosevelt third-term drive today at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Council, State organization of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In the face of public announcement by C. I. O. leader John L. Lewis that he would oppose another term for the President, two textile union leaders urged Mr. Roosevelt's re-election on the ground it would "serve best the interests of the working people."

Emil Rieve, International President of the Hosiery Workers, told the delegates last night "it would be a calamity if a reactionary is elected to the White House in November. He declared "what is needed is not less of the New Deal—but more of the New Deal."

With Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers constituting a large bloc of the convention's delegates, a lively debate over the third term issue was expected before adjournment Friday.

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Farley Wins; G.O.P. Slate Is Unpledged

Bay State's presidential primaries show Lodge and Saltonstall still strong vote-getters.

The continued vote-getting powers of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts were aptly demonstrated today as almost complete returns were received from yesterday's Presidential primaries in Massachusetts.

The Governor and Senator, with more than 60,000 votes each, led an unpledged delegation of 34 chosen by the Republicans to attend the June 24 Republican National Convention at Philadelphia.

Political speculation was aroused by the fact that John W. Haigis Republican nominee for Governo. in 1936, and Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts Minority Leader in the United States House of Representatives and "dark horse" presidential possibility, ran several thousand votes behind the Saltonstall-Lodge combination, according to latest returns.

The Republican vote, in which the Old Age Pensions-Thomas E. Dewey slate of William H. McMasters was swamped by the "regular" G. O. P. candidates showed this morning, with only 4 out of 1609 precincts missing:

"Official" Slate

Saltonstall	60,622
Lodge	60,505
Haigis	54,225
Martin	53,772

McMasters-Dewey Slate

McMasters	14,013
Hayden	11,478
Gibbs	10,883
Hill	10,693

List Unpledged

As a result, Massachusetts' entire delegation to the Republican convention will go officially unpledged, although two district delegates immediately announced their support of Mr. Dewey after running unpledged.

The Bay State's delegation of 72 persons to the Democratic National at Chicago, July 15, will have 68 delegates officially pledged to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, and the only presidential aspirant in either party to authorize a Massachusetts delegation pledged to his candidacy. Of the remaining four members of the Democratic delegation, one member has since announced his support of Mr. Farley but the other three are unpledged.

The McMasters group also failed to gain any of the district delegate seats, although their candidates were entered in 13 of the 15 Congressional districts.

However, the McMasters defeat could in no way be considered a sharp electoral spanking for Mr. Dewey, because the New York Dis-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Nation's Business Charts a Course

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At 28th Annual Meeting of Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Outstanding business men from all parts of the United States are in attendance at the annual meeting of the national Commerce organization in Washington, D. C. Speakers at the opening session, shown here, are, left to right: Russell K. Smith, Executive Vice-President, Bank of America, San Francisco; Porter W. Carswell, President, Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce, Waynesboro, Ga.; Joyn W. O'Leary, Chairman of the Executive Committee, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; and Walter D. Fuller, President, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

'Can Be Done,' Say Leaders Of Business

By Roland J. Sawyer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1 — Spokesmen for American business, industry, and finance continued today to oppose, almost without qualification, the economic policies of the New Deal at the annual sessions of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

At the same time the 1,500 representatives of private enterprise deliberated on the effect of war upon America's foreign trade and heard one speaker declare the United States must assume a position of leadership in the economic adjustments to be made throughout the world when peace comes.

The attack upon New Deal policies was twofold. Speakers repeatedly emphasized that the unemployment problem has not been solved and that millions of dollars in idle capital lies unused in savings. The view of the Temporary National Economic Committee that the Nation has reached economic maturity was challenged.

Remedy Suggested

Rather, the various speakers declared, if the Government will encourage the investment of the millions of dollars in idle money by

(Continued on Page 19, Column 4)

Wages Based on Living Costs Debated by American Miners

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1 — Spokesmen for the United Mine Workers forecast here today that the Canadian war agreement linking the wage scale of coal miners in Alberta with the cost of living index would soon be extended to coal fields in Nova Scotia.

Advocacy of a similar wage plan for American soft-coal fields, by which miners' pay would fluctuate up and down in accordance with the cost of living, has frequently been heard here, and theoretically is favored by the big United Mine Workers group.

Officials see obstacles in the way of its practical application, however, outside of wartime.

The Alberta agreement covers the steam and domestic coal operators at Drumbeller, Alberta, and miners of the U.M.W. District 18 in that region. Ora N. Gassoway, for 20 years a member of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers which covers that area forecast that the same program would soon be put into effect for the Nova Scotia mines, which run two or three miles out under the ocean, at Glace Bay.

The Miners' Union, Mr. Gassoway declared, has always urged linking the official living-index with the wage rate in order to give workers constant return in "real" wages. The Alberta agreement according to the report, provides that wages shall be readjusted every six months if the cost of living varies 5 per cent or more.

W. Jett Lauck, for many years economic adviser of the U.M.W., pointed out that governmental wage policy in the World War was to link wages with cost of living figures. This was taken into official account, he said, in the shipbuilding wage adjustment board decisions at that time. The cost of living jumped up about 38 per cent, he recalled, between April, 1917 and the close of the year as America entered the war. In fact, workers' wages never did catch up with advancing living costs all during the war, he said, high though the wages got, and as a result, violent strikes in the coal and rail and other industries occurred, to rectify the disproportion, as soon as peace came.

Mr. Lauck gave a more cautious endorsement to the cost-of-living plan than some other mine officials. Dependable cost-of-living indexes are now available, he agreed, which did not exist in Woodrow Wilson's time. He advocated use of cost-of-living standards in formulating wage scales, provided an adequate basic annual wage standard was first agreed upon. The latter condition, he said, is more difficult than commonly appreciated, due to irregularity of miners' employment.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Britain Warns Italy Against Yugoslav Coup

Rome's calm reception of Allied move seen as indicating Duce's uncertainty.

Closing of Mediterranean shipping routes puts pressure on Italy in new showdown

By E. Berg Holt

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 1—The eloquent absence of bellicose Italian comment on the British decision to send its Far Eastern shipping around the Cape instead of through the Mediterranean has strengthened the feeling held by a majority of British observers that Premier Mussolini still hesitates to plunge Italy into a war in which he does not hold the balance of power.

Though it is admitted that it is impossible to tell where Il Duce is concerned, careful students of Italian politics think that he is trying to embarrass the Allies without burning either his boats or his fingers.

His henchmen have not minced words lately, but it is felt that while they confine themselves to generalities the situation need not be taken too tragically.

Pacific Facts

Against the bellicose language can be set a number of pacific facts.

The Italian Line's flagship, the Rex, continued her journey to New York today, having left Genoa yesterday; tentative talks have just begun between London and Rome about trade; a large section of the Italian population, including the Vatican and its supporters, are strongly anti-German. Nor need the British decision to divert shipping necessarily be regarded as a sign that war is imminent. Similar orders were given Aug. 28 last year just before Germany invaded Poland.

It is hoped here that they will be rescinded as quickly now as they were then.

As at that time, so now, the British decision is explained as a purely precautionary measure which enables warships to concentrate at strategical points instead of having to guard merchantmen against the possibility of a surprise attack.

No Illusions on Italy

Such arguments do not mean that the British have any illusion that Signor Mussolini wants the Allies to win. There is ample evidence to the contrary.

It is felt, that like the Soviets, he stands to gain most if the Allies and Germany were to fight to a draw when he could hope to impose his own terms in the Mediterranean.

It is already clear what these terms would be. They would include possession of Malta, the Suez Canal, the surrender of Gibraltar to Spain, and the transfer of various African possessions, notably Tunis, to the Italian flag. It is even probable that these gift-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 1—Italy received a clear but none the less friendly warning from Great Britain today not to take military action against the independence of Yugoslavia.

This is the interpretation placed by neutral observers here upon two announcements from London last night.

The first announcement stated that Allied commercial shipping has been asked to go around Cape Horn rather than to use the Mediterranean route for the present. The second statement was that substantial Italian and German troop concentrations were being massed along the Yugoslav frontiers.

This fresh entry of British diplomacy into the Mediterranean situation caused no little surprise here. Its immediate effect was to lift what had been considered chiefly a matter of local tension over Yugoslavia into an issue potentially involving Italy and the Allies.

No Comment in Italy

Italian official circles therefore received the announcement with the silence and reserve which is customary in the case of a sudden, new development of importance. They took note of the British action simply by handing to the domestic and foreign press a copy of the British Foreign Office statements, without comment. Italian newspapers and radio thus far have confined themselves to reproducing it.

There is no definite information available therefore on the subject of Italian troop movements, and Rome is full of the usual conflicting rumors on this subject. It can be stated on usually reliable Yugoslav authority, however, that emergency defense measures are being rushed by that country.

It is in fact the bold and independent line adopted by the Yugoslav Government in recent days which is at the root of the present situation. Supported by British propaganda and alarmed by the fate of Norway, Yugoslavia has taken especially stern measures against suspected "Quislings" within the country who might be tempted to emulate the work of Nazi agents in Norway. It then opened up negotiations with Moscow and shrewdly invoked the protection of the Soviet Government.

Yugolasiva's Bold Stand

A way of measuring the boldness of the Yugoslav action is to note the distress which it caused in Hungary. It is well known here that even before the warning to Germany sounded yesterday by the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefen Csaky, Hungarian authorities had privately warned Yugoslavs not to try "the dangerous game of playing Germany against the Allies."

Up to the present, Italy has appeared to overlook the new vigor of the Yugoslav foreign policy. Italian news reports from Belgrade have been uniformly good natured. It is notable, however, that several newspapers today refer with some asperity to the satisfaction manifested in the Yugoslav press over the negotiations with Russia.

This is the first time there has been any open questioning of an event which was regarded in Yugoslav circles here as directed in part against Italy.

"It is singular," commented Mussolini's Popolo di Roma, "that the Yugoslav press should be justifying 'talks with Moscow' on racial grounds. It possibly reminds one of the interest of Russia in the full development of the Slavic nationality."

Rome-Berlin Talks

It is considered likely that the new firmness in the Yugoslav policy was one of the subjects in diplomatic discussions between Rome and Berlin which were highlighted last week by the arrival of German Ambassador Hans Georg von Mackensen with word from Reichsführer Hitler.

The Ambassador saw Premier Mussolini shortly after his return. Subsequently it was learned in German circles that no change was expected for the present in Italy's status as a nonbelligerent nation friendly toward Germany.

It may transpire that Italy was not eager for any strong military action. Or it may turn out that no punitive action was requested by Germany, and that possibly a small Axis demonstration was planned for the purpose of disciplining Yugoslavia in a friendly but unmistakably firm way.

Today this situation became more delicate with the entry of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

This Changing World

Americans at a War Play—Emotional Effects of Sherwood's 'There Shall Be No Night' on War-Troubled America—More Need for Sobriety

By H. B. Elliston

At the height of the Manchurian crisis Willis J. Abbot said to me "A George Creel might easily turn this country into war with Japan." He meant that the American people were in the grip of a war psychosis which could be fused into action by a powerful journalistic pen. Well, the war psychosis is here again—agitating the American people about the wars East and West. But a playwright instead of a journalist is seeking to channel it into action, namely, Robert E. Sherwood.

Sherwood's new play "There Shall Be No Night" is a tocsin for military intervention in war-torn Europe which rings out of the grief and turmoil of the conflict in Finland. Most of the audiences come out of the playhouse moist-eyed. This was the case, to my knowledge, in Boston. The same reaction is reported from Providence, Washington, and probably will be reported from Broadway. Whether the West will greet the play more hardily when it goes on tour remains to be seen. Americans in the West as well as the East, however, are emotional folk, and doubtless the same scenes will be repeated in the isolationist belt. Not in all cases, of course, but in a good many, Mr. Sherwood's tocsin will be imbibed along with his tear-provoking story.

Now these emotional outbursts raise a big question mark over the immediate future of America.

This play as a tract expounds the thesis that the war in Europe is the business of every American. I for one wouldn't question it. Sentimentally, many millions of Americans are already wrapped up in today's foreign quarrels. And as for those who are still immune, they may not know it, but their economic way of life, if not their hearts, may be tied to the Martian chariot. The pinch would come in three months if either the war were to spread to the Pacific or foreign shipping were to be taken over by the belligerents. I can see it coming in tin and rubber. Think of what that would mean to the steel backbone of American industry and to every automobile user, and you'll have some comprehension of the potentialities of this war. The way to the emotions is still apt to run through the pocket.

* * *

Then what? I am not one of those who feel with the pre-League Henry Cabot Lodge that to quote George Washington in the twentieth century is to subject oneself to ridicule. Washington is a timeless counsellor. And he said that the geographical position of America gives Americans time to think and the freedom "to choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel." It is never too soon to start thinking, and I could wish that thinking were taking the place of the kind of emoting which is aroused by the Sherwood play. For such emoting is destined to propel the American people on an emotional rampage which in the end would breed regret and disillusionment and perhaps a country not fit any longer for free men to live in.

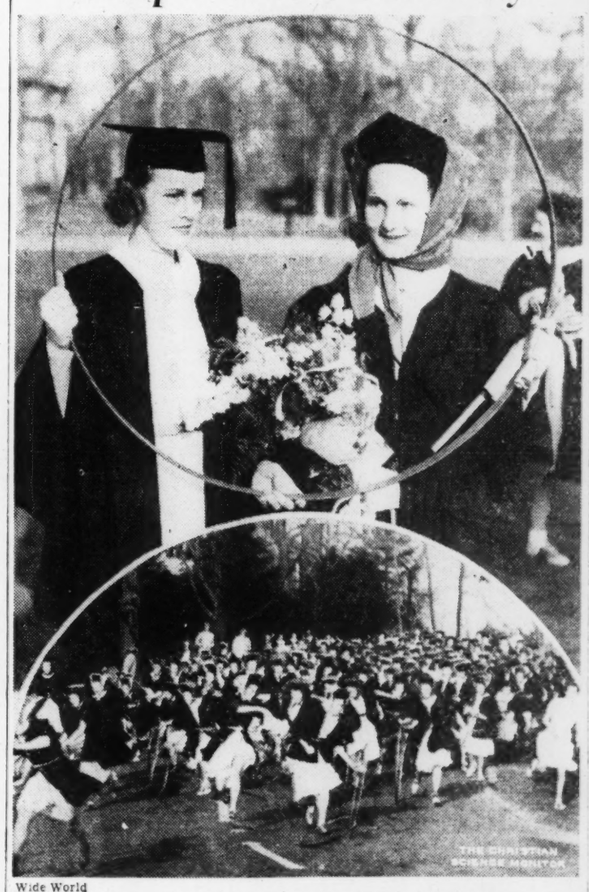
But this message aims wholly at the heart, and I am afraid, some rather unworthy devices are invoked for rubbing it in. A Finnish girl makes a hysterical scene about an unwanted child, and a Polish volunteer assumes that his wife has been carried to Berlin like the captives of ancient Rome. In the anxiety to put over the message, moreover, Mr. Sherwood subscribes to a most dangerous sophism. This is that the bringing out of character can be done best by war-making. Certainly in Finland character came out best in the way the Finns made their young republic thrive and prosper. Such devices detract from the Sherwood message, even a message aimed at the heart.

But what mainly spoils the tract is the liberty that Mr. Sherwood takes with his facts. The tract is pro-war, and against a specific country, Nazi Germany. Nazi Germany doesn't number this writer among its well-wishers in this war, but I'm not going to stop giving Germany, even Nazi Germany, its due just because there's a war on. And so I cannot accept the picture as Mr. Sherwood gives it of the war in Finland as a war between foreign volunteers (mainly) and Nazi Germans (mainly). I happen to know that the war was fought between Finn and Muscovite. Foreign volunteers had as little to do with one side as the Nazis had with the other. Mr. Sherwood sees the evil in Naziism, not in Bolshevism. But all evidence goes to show that apart altogether from Finland Mr. Stalin wanted war in Europe, and Herr Hitler didn't. The audience, however, takes away a contrary impression, as I have reason to know, from the incredulous questioning to which I have been subjected by playgoers.

* * *

It is against America's best interests to see Naziism triumph. Of that I am convinced. But the most constructive method whereby the United States may express its benevolence toward the Allies doesn't appear to lie along the Sherwood route. That has been traveled before.

Hoops Roll at Wellesley



Wide World

Annual May Day Senior Class Contest

Upper picture shows Miss Martha Attridge of Morristown, N. J., the winner (at right), receiving a bridal bouquet from the hands of Miss Margaret Hudson of Upper Montclair, N. J., president of the Senior Class. Tradition has it that the winner will be the first girl in her class to wed. In the lower picture the Seniors are seen rolling their hoops in the race from Tower Hill to the Chapel

Wellesley whoops it up: Page 13.

Need of CAA Shift Upheld As President Assails Critics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—Official cognizance by President Roosevelt of the opposition to his executive order transferring the Civil Aeronautics Authority to the Commerce Department brought a new phase to the controversy.

Mr. Roosevelt attacked opponents of his order charging they are moved either by ignorance, gullibility, or politics.

He followed this up by calling Democratic members of the House Reorganization Committee to the White House for a conference after receiving reports that Senate and House Republicans are organizing to vote as a unit against his two latest reorganization plans.

Mr. Roosevelt evidently was throwing his full weight into the rapidly developing fight. Stephen T. Early, Presidential Secretary, said Mr. Roosevelt had been informed he faces organized opposition.

The fight was rapidly broadening beyond the contest over the Civil Aeronautics Authority order.

The order would end the present independent "3-in-1" agency made up of a five-man, quasi-judicial group, an administrator, and an Air Safety Board each of which are independent from the others in certain respects. Under the new Roosevelt plan, the so-called "authority" turns into the Civil Aeronautics Board and it loses certain powers to the administrator. The Air Safety Board is abolished. Its accident investigation functions are shifted to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference April 30 used the dispute to comment on the whole broad subject of governmental reorganization.

The difficulty with the President's job, he declared, is that there are so many independent agencies making direct reports to the Chief Executive that he is unable to master them all without expenditure of excess time. The better way, he said, is to have these groups headed up through a Cabinet post, the chief of which is able to follow and digest the problems and reports to the President. Almost everybody, Mr. Roosevelt commented, seems to be in favor of higher efficiency and economy as "an abstract idea." but he added, "there is a rather discouraging collapse of enthusiasm when concrete proposals are made" especially on the part of those looking for "selfish protection of their own special interests."

Mr. Roosevelt singled out the appearance in Washington of a group of uniformed aviation pilots protesting the Roosevelt order calling themselves the "Lobby to Save Lives."

"The implication that we are not interested in saving lives," wrote Mr. Roosevelt, "is certainly contradicted by the record of our progress in civil aviation during recent years."

Mr. Roosevelt was subjected to hard questioning at his press conference and gave a testy defense of his move. The new setup, he declared, with the Air Safety Board eliminated, is not a case of the authority being judge, jury, and prosecutor. At one point Mr. Roosevelt commented that the three men at the top of the present Air Safety Board, whose positions would be abolished by the transfer, have been fighting each other all day long.

Mr. Roosevelt threw in the personal observation with a rather grim smile that few members of the press could handle the amount of administrative detail that comes over the President's desk with all the independent agencies still uncorrelated; and he added that few other men would apply themselves to the task.

Legislative opposition to the executive order is centering in Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada. He has introduced a resolution to block the reorganization, and is enlisting congressional support.

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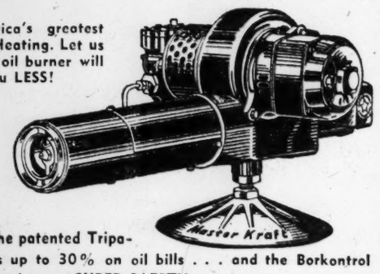

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Head of C.I.O. Called Aiming At Presidency

PITTSBURGH, May 1 (AP)—William Green of the American Federation of Labor holds that the C. I. O. chieftain, John L. Lewis has ambitions to be President of the United States, and that he is trying to form a Third Party, so he can become its candidate.

Even back when Mr. Lewis and a group of unions bolted the A. F. of L. to form the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Green declares, "We suspected the movement was influenced largely by the desire to gain political control in America, that it was more political than economic."

He was subsequently "more convinced" of the political motives of the C. I. O., said the A. F. of L. President, when Mr. Lewis formed Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political arm of the C. I. O. which Mr. Lewis also heads.

"And now he declares for a third party," shouted Mr. Green yesterday in a fiery hour's address that drew a ring of applause from some 1,500 delegates to the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor convention. "He says the President is no good, nobody in the Democratic Party is any good. He can't find anybody that measures up, so he looks around and says 'I'm the man.'"

Mr. Lewis, speaking in West Virginia a month ago, stated that unless the Democratic Party adopted a platform and selected candidates acceptable to labor and the common people, he would urge a convention to form a program that "each and every American can support."

Mr. Green, while pledging that his organization never would associate with a third party move, referred to Mr. Lewis' assaults upon the Democratic Administration and asserted:

"We members of the Federation are not denouncing President Roosevelt as a traitor to working men and women. Rather, we are appreciative of the great progress labor has made under him." After applauding delegates quieted, he added that if it had not been for President Roosevelt, Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers would have gone out of existence.

'Lighthouse' Cites Employment Need Of Blind Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—The blind today stand in need of vastly increased employment opportunities, according to Judge Henry Goddard, chairman of the board of the New York Association for the Blind. To meet their reasonable needs in the way of occupation, welfare and recreation, the Association needs $1,583,952 in the next five years, he said.

This year's contribution goal is limited to $566,356, of which $360,000 is necessary to build and equip a five-story building next to the "Lighthouse" in East Sixtieth Street, Judge Goddard declared in the Association's thirty-third annual report today.

The report says that 140 men and women were employed in "Lighthouse" —' sheltered workshops during the year, 2,614 visits were made to the part-time occupational department, 7,557 visits were made to the "Lighthouse" for instruction and training, home teachers made 2,897 calls on the shut-in blind, 5,063 lessons were given in the Music School, 522 "talking books" were loaned, social service department case workers made 13,615 visits and summer vacations were given 531 persons at the Association's two camps.

Cited as an outstanding accomplishment was inaugauration of a part-time occupational department to meet the needs of blind people who require one or two days' employment a week. In all, 4,094 persons are being actively assisted by the Association, the report said.

Insuring Bars Newsboys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Newsboys under 18 years of age are now excluded from the job insurance system in Virginia, Maj. Frank P. Evans, Chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission here, announced.

in Brooklyn

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Springtime in the Sierra

Falls in Yosemite National Park

These falls are as high as nine Niagaras and attract thousands of visitors annually

Roar of Plunging Waters Brings Spring to Yosemite

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Calif.—Springtime is always waterfall time in the Yosemite, but this year it is especially so.

An unusually heavy pack of snow in the High Sierra, where the water content is more than twice what it was at the same time last year, according to recent snow gauge findings, has combined with an early thaw to produce an exceptionally fine water spectacle.

Almost a month ahead of the usual schedule, the great waterfalls are thundering over mountainous ledges in full springtime volume. The roar of plunging waters fills the deep, steep-walled valley from side to side.

At the entrance to the valley is Bridalveil Fall. It pours out of a hanging valley on the north rim and makes a sheer drop of 620 feet. It is as much admired for its rainbows as for the gossamer, veil-like mist which makes them possible.

Greatest of the Park's water spectacles is Yosemite Falls, which drops a total of 2,425 feet—nearly a vertical half-mile of falling water. The Upper Fall alone is equal in height to nine Niagaras piled one on top of the other.

Not visible from the floor of the Valley, but easily accessible by trail, are three of Yosemite's major falls: Vernal, Nevada and Illilouette. Vernal and Nevada are giant steps in the Merced River as it cuts its way through solid granite from Little Yosemite to Yosemite Valley.

The first waterfall of consequence visible to the Yosemite visitor is Cascade Fall. It tumbles down the north wall of Merced Canyon, just outside Yosemite Valley.

In a recess north of Bridalveil Fall is Ribbon Fall, a slender column of water that drops more than 1,600 feet. In the springtime, many other falls leap over the precipitous Valley walls, notably the Sentinel, Staircase and Royal Arch Falls.

Many Californians make a yearly pilgrimage to Yosemite at "waterfall time."

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Student Congress Opposes Third Term

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 1 (AP)—Members of the National Student Congress, held here as a part of the activities of the National Forensic League's tenth annual meeting, voted opposition yesterday to a third term for any President or Vice-President of the United States and expressed a belief that America should stay out of war.

Preliminary rounds in the National Speech Tournament, which brought 1,200 high school students and scores of teachers here from 43 States, were ended last night. Results will be announced later.

The third-term vote was strictly on party lines in the "House" while in the "Senate" Democrats forced an amendment substituting the phrase, "Any President or Vice-President" for "President Roosevelt."

Move to Oust Russell Started in California

LOS ANGELES, May 1 (AP)—The removal of Dr. Bertrand Russell, Philosophy teacher at the University of California at Los Angeles, was asked in a writ of prohibition filed yesterday in the District Court of Appeals.

Signed by I. R. Wall, former Fresno, Calif., Minister, it charged that Dr. Russell's doctrines are subversive. Dr. Russell's appointment to teach at City College of New York was voided by the courts.

Dies' Charges Bring Inquiry By Mexicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An investigation of charges advanced by Martin Dies of the United States Congress, that Mexico is being used as an espionage base, is being made by the Mexican Government. Also, counter-charges against the Dies Committee have been launched by the Communist Party here. Both are replies to the Dies assertions that Communist and Nazi agents, working together, are plotting a revolt against the Mexican Government and that Mexico has become a refuge for numerous European agents who use it for subversive activities directed against the United States.

First answer to the Dies charges was made by Minister of the Interior, Ignacio Garcia Tellez. He stated that at least five of the Soviet agents, reported to be here, are in other countries but that the Mexican Government is investigating the entire list. If any are found here, under illegal entry or operating in any political role, they will be deported, he said.

Mexican immigration has been severely restricted since the beginning of this year, even toward political exiles who were formerly given free admission here. Since Jan. 1 only important investors, well known men of natural science or letters, and the immediate families of aliens formerly admitted have been allowed to enter the country as immigrants.

A second statement issued by the Minister of the Interior ordered closest inspection of tourists at all border points. This move was made as the result of the Dies charges that the enemy agents are entering here as tourists and under assumed names. Closest investigation of tourists entering at ports has been in effect in recent months and this will now be extended to those crossing the Mexican-United States border. Hereafter all newcomers must prove that they are permanent residents of the United States before they will be admitted.

The allegations of Representative Dies that Communist agents are plotting a revolt against the Cardenas Government were answered in kind by the Mexican Communist Party. It admitted that enemy agents are agitating to overthrow the Government here but identified them as henchmen of Mr. Dies, the foreign oil companies, and the presidential candidate, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan.

The counter-charges of the Communists included all of the original accusations of Mr. Dies but merely shifted the blame from the Soviet agents, named by Mr. Dies, to "imperialist" agents named by the Communists. They allege that large stores of arms are being cached in the State of Chihuahua for a "rightist" revolution being plotted by dissident army chiefs, Almazanistas, and "imperialist agents" and that the bill is being paid by the foreign oil companies whose properties were expropriated. The Chihuahua ranch of William Randolph Hearst was named as one of the centers for this intrigue.

The Communist Party asked for an investigation, similar to that undertaken by Mr. Dies in the United States, to be made here. It would be made by representatives of the Confederation of Mexican Labor, the National Farm Confederation, the Mexican Revolutionary Party, and affiliated groups. The Communists also asked for the expulsion of Leon Trotsky, the exiled Bolshevist, and Diego Rivera, Mexico's foremost artist, as "imperialist" agents.

The Dies charges have met with extreme criticism here both from right and left sympathizers who interpret them as meddling in internal affairs of a foreign nation. The counter-charges being made to them are stirring up much ill will at a most inopportune time while tension in relations between the United States and Mexican Governments is high due to the pending exchange of notes on the oil question.

Mexican Bid to Dies

MEXICO, D. F., May 1 (AP)—The possibility that Representative Martin Dies of Texas might be invited to appear before the Mexican Congress to tell what he knows about asserted Nazi-Communist activity in Mexico was discussed yesterday in political quarters.

Conservative members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies recenty discussed Mr. Dies' charges that extensive Nazi-Communist activity centered in Mexico.

The Permanent Committee of Congress, which sits while the Federal Legislature is not in session, is expected to meet Thursday to decide whether to investigate the Dies charges.

Mr. Dies is Chairman of the United States Congressional Committee Investigating Un-American Activities.

Mexican Gardens Promoted by Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Mexican and American women here formed the Garden Club of Monterrey, to study how to improve the production of blooming plants. A chart of the flowers which flourish best in Monterrey soil and under the climatic conditions here will be made, and sections of the club will be devoted to study of cactus gardens, and adaptation of Mexican wild flowers for garden purposes.

The club will take part in the Annual Monterrey Flower Show, and will co-operate with the Mexico City Garden Club and the various club tours that come to Mexico to study Colonial gardens.

N. Y. Merchants Honor Speers For His Ideals in Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—James M. Speers, Chairman of the Board of James McCutcheon & Company, had today been honored by industrial and retail leaders for his 60 years of work in religious, charitable, and retail business work following presentation of a specially bound illuminated volume at a dinner in his honor by the Uptown Retail Guild at the Pierre Hotel last night. Adam L. Gimbel, president of the Guild and of Saks Fifth Avenue, presented the book, which contained the signatures of many of the guests.

The inscription to Mr. Speers read in part:

"We the members of the Uptown Retail Guild and his friends, desire to pay tribute to his contributions to the business life of our city, and also to the service he has rendered to his fellow men, both at home and abroad, a service given freely, without regard to race, creed, or color. We hold him in high esteem as a citizen and in deep affection as a friend."

Sets Business Ideals

Mr. Speers in accepting the book said he was hopeful that "businessmen shall prove that we have higher ideals than just that of making money."

"I am very eager," he continued, "that the men who represent so influential, so large and important a part of the commercial life of this country as we do shall not fail to take their full share in the making of the new world that is to be."

John D. Rockefeller Jr. was one of the many speakers who praised Mr. Speers.

"Many of us as we grow older lose our zeal for accomplishment, become complacent with the frailties of human nature or discouraged in our efforts to overcome them and let down the bars to our own living," he said. "Not so with our dear friend. With the passing years his spirit has only become finer. His faith deeper and his love for his fellow men greater."

Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Bankers' Commercial Corporation and President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, was toastmaster.

Leaders Are Present

Other speakers were Samuel W. Reyburn, Chairman of the Board of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation; Harry B. Earhart, founder of the White Star Refining Company; Dr. George A. Buttrick, chairman of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Eugene Barnett, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the International Missionary Council, and Dr. Robert E. Speer, former Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Among those present were Edwin Goodman, President of Bergdoff Goodman; Charles J. Oppenheim, President of Jay Thorpe, and Vice-President of the Uptown Retail Guild; William M. Holmes, Vice-President of Bonwit Teller; Jacques Milgrim of Milgrim and Company, and Louis K. Comstock, former President of the Merchants' Association.

Mr. Speers came to the country 60 years ago a boy of 18, and immediately began to work for his cousin, James McCutcheon, whose business has grown from a small shop between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets to a large, prosperous department store in Fifth Avenue. Mr. Speers' oft-expressed maxim has been, "above all else the success of any business rests upon honesty."

Peru Senate Rebukes Nazis For Intervention in Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—German intervention in film censorship has received an indirect rebuke from the Peruvian Senate which approved a communication to the Minister of Justice calling for "immediate cessation of all diplomatic intervention in the decisions of the Film Censorship Board." The Senate added that decisions taken on films by this body be maintained without alteration.

This rebuke, which took the form of a formal and unanimous vote, followed a debate generally critical of German diplomatic activity in Peru. As a direct result of the Senate discussion, the Public Educational Board refused the petition of the headmaster of the German school at Miraflores to establish a "Real Schule" section in accordance with the educational system of the Reich. In an official statement, the Board declared that the German school, like all other educational institutions, must conform to Peruvian regulations.

It was complained, during the debate, that the German Minister made the request to the Minister of Education, "not in the tone of one making a request but as a mandate of the Reich." The diplomat was alleged to have declared that the German school, being subject to the Reich, was exempt from Peruvian supervision. The Peruvian Minister turned down the request and his rejection was confirmed by the Board.

Senator Pedro Ruiz Bravo, who raised the question of the films, denied that his action was influenced by personal sympathies; he was indignant, "as a Peruvian and a Senator, because of the brazen and humiliating intervention of foreign diplomats." National sovereignty was involved, he declared.

He explained that a group of Lima ladies, with the prior permission of the municipal and film censorship authorities, arranged an exhibition of the French picture, "A Hero of the Marne," in aid of the Peruvian Red Cross. At the last minute, when all arrangements were complete and tickets sold, the German Minister intervened to obtain further cuts in the film.

According to the Senator, there are other films detained at the Censorship Board despite the fact that "their exhibition would do honor to any country." He enumerated "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," "The Lion Has Wings," "All Quiet on the Western Front," and "The Road Back." He considered sufficient evidence present to justify the conviction of the Senate that it was up against "intolerable diplomatic intervention" in the operations of the Film Censorship Board. Señor Ruiz Bravo asked:

"What authority has the German Minister to convert himself into a super-censor of our Film Board, which is the only authority created by law to review pictures and pronounce for or against them? This foreign intervention is humiliating for me and, I am sure, humiliating for all members of the Senate. It should not be tolerated any longer."

Relief and Rising Cost of Schools Put California Deep Into Red

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — With the cost of relief for the unemployed advancing $9,906,862, and cost of operating educational institutions showing substantial increases, the State of California has spent approximately $15,000,000 more than it has taken in during the past nine months, according to a report made by State Controller Harry B. Riley.

The aid for the jobless increased from $31,617,110 to $41,523,972 in the period since last July 1. Reduced sales of California agricultural products to foreign belligerents is one suggested cause of increase in unemployment relief; political enemies of the Olson administration declare that mishandling of state funds to build up a vote-getting machine is more than a little responsible. Others indicate that the cumulative effect of strikes for union recognition and those to settle supremacy of warring union factions has contributed greatly to the burden.

Support of high schools increased from $21,238,925 to $22,448,360, while the University of California increased its expenditures from $6,318,860 to $6,480,025 and junior colleges came in for more than $100,000 additional with $795,595.

While the State was falling behind $15,000,000, revenues from the retail sales and use tax rose to $68,937,185, or $3,536,028 greater than in a comparative 1938-39 period. Bank and corporation taxes rose about three millions, while inheritance taxes gained another two millions. Such gains were wiped out, however, by the increase in spending which put the general fund cash deficiency on March 31 at $67,776,743, which was an increase of $26,470,220 over the 1939 figure.

Heavy Primary Vote in California Expected From Record Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — That there is no lack of interest in California as to the result of the Presidential primary on May 7 was indicated here on April 22 when it was announced that all previous records have been broken with the official registration, totaling 3,652,274.

The Democrats lead all parties with an enrollment of 2,172,853, which is far in the lead over the Republicans with 1,308,211. Cautious Californians who declined to state their party affiliations when registering totaled 127,437. Other registrations show: Townsendites, 24,307; Progressive, 8,004; Socialists, 4,200; and Communists, 820.

According to a Democratic Party survey announced by Harry See, secretary of the State Central Committee and legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, a Roosevelt third-term ticket will run far ahead of those sponsored by "hary and eggs" pension planners, Garner backers and those supporting the United States Senate aspirations of Ellis Patterson, Lieutenant Governor, who has been accused of attempts to split Democratic Party loyalties.

The Democratic vote will top that of Republican primary counts two to one, according to Mr. See. The Garner ticket, he indicates, should run a poor fourth in the Democratic count.

Perfect Dover Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Del.—Garden clubs of Dover are putting final touches on arrangements for a "Perfect Dover Day, 1940" on May 4, when the City's beautiful gardens and homes will be open to the public. An information booth will be maintained on the City Square continuously throughout Dover Day.

Methodist Weekly Paper Is Voted by Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 1—The Methodist General Conference voted this morning to publish one official weekly religious paper to be known as the Christian Advocate. Authority was given the Board of Publication to issue such editions as may, in its judgment, be deemed advisable. A special edition to service the 325,000 Negro members of the central jurisdiction was provided in the report.

This decision comes as the result of an insistent demand on the part of laymen in particular for a creditable journal of Nation-wide circulation to replace the several sectional official weeklies which have been issued under the same name.

Prof. Paul Neff Garber of Duke University, Chairman of the Committee on Publishing Interests, presented the report. He stated that memorials from 25 conferences petitioned for a new and worthier periodical to circulate among the 8,000,000 members of United Methodism.

Vatican Issue Open

A report which, if adopted by the General Conference, would call upon the President of the United States to recall his personal representative at the Vatican, is printed in this morning's Daily Christian Advocate, in which all reports must be published before being considered by the General Conference.

Proposed by the Committee on Interdenominational Relations, to which memorials bearing on this subject have been referred, the report has the unanimous backing of those present and voting.

The appointment of Mr. Taylor, the report reads, "has created a spirit of uneasiness and resentment in the minds of a great number of people, and, instead of promoting peace, has engendered discord and strife, which seems calamitous at this time when there is imperative need for harmonious, united action on the part of all who fear God and love righteousness."

Conference Applauded

What disposition the Conference will make of this report when it is called up from its place on the calendar is uncertain. The delegates were more vociferous in their applause at the Bishops' expression of opposition to the Vatican appointment than at any other point in the 25,000-word Episcopal address. The passage from the Bishops' quadrennial pronouncement is quoted in the Committee's resolution. It reads, in part:

"We are willing to join the Roman Catholic Church . . . to promote world peace . . . but deplore and must firmly resist any union of church and state, and are, and will be unalterably opposed to any establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the United States."

Suitable eulogistic observances for the Bishops who are retiring at their respective jurisdictional conferences within the next few weeks were held yesterday when speakers from their respective areas paid tribute to five leaders who have served an aggregate of 114 years in the Episcopal office. They are: Bishop John L. Nuelson, Geneva, Switzerland (elected 1908); Bishop Charles L. Mead, Kansas City, Mo. (elected 1920); Bishop John Gowdy, Foochow, China (elected 1930); Bishop Edgar Blake, Detroit, Mich. (elected 1920). These Bishops are retiring, having attained their 70th birthday prior to the opening of their respective jurisdictional conferences.

No Bishops will be elected at the present General Conference because administration in some matters was moved closer home by the breaking of the denomination in the United States into six administrative jurisdictions. To the jurisdictional conference which will be held quadrennially within a few weeks after the General Conference is now committed the responsibility of electing such Bishops as are needed to fill any vacancies in the Episcopal residences of the jurisdiction. The northeastern jurisdiction will lose but one Bishop by reason of the retirements recognized yesterday, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington, D. C., who for the past eight years has been senior Bishop in the United States.

Bishop Unreconciled

Bishop Collins Denny of Richmond, Va., unreconciled leader of opposition to the union of Northern and Southern Methodism, requested the General Conference to remove his name from the list of Bishops of the United Church. Dr. T. D. Ellis of Louisville, Ky., while explaining to the Conference that Bishop Denny is in regular standing as a Bishop in the new Church, moved to respect his request that his name be not printed in the Book of Discipline. He stated that its omission would not affect his status. During the first year of the merged Church, Bishop Denny has returned checks from the Episcopal Fund for his retirement allowance to the amount of $2,500. His contention is that he is still a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Affectionate greetings, appreciative of his work in earlier days were sent to the southern Bishop. Despite his vigorous effort to obstruct union with the Northern branch of Methodism only 26 votes against the merger were polled in the Southern General Conference which voted for union by a majority of more than 450. Injunctions and other legal efforts made by Bishop Denny's committee to block the merger have been unsuccessful.

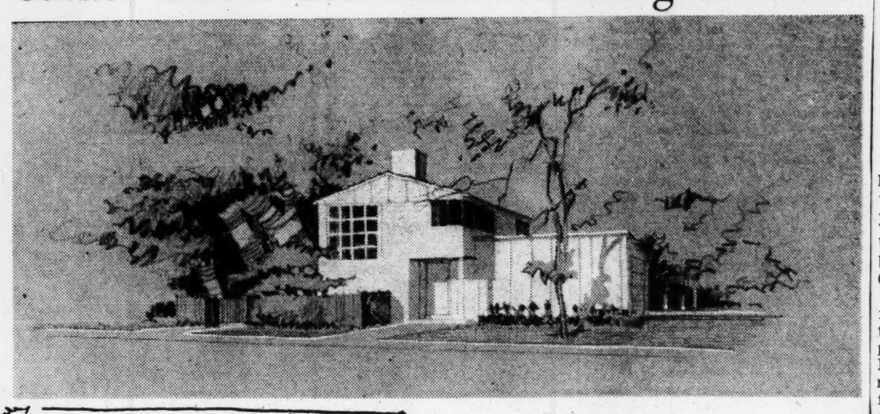
Further mergers of Methodist bodies, not included in the present Methodist Church, may ensue in consequence of a resolution referred to the Committee on Interdnominational Relations. Introduced by Dr. Willis J. King, President of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., the motion called for the establishment of a permanent commission on union, the duties of which were to explore the possibilities of consolidating other communions.

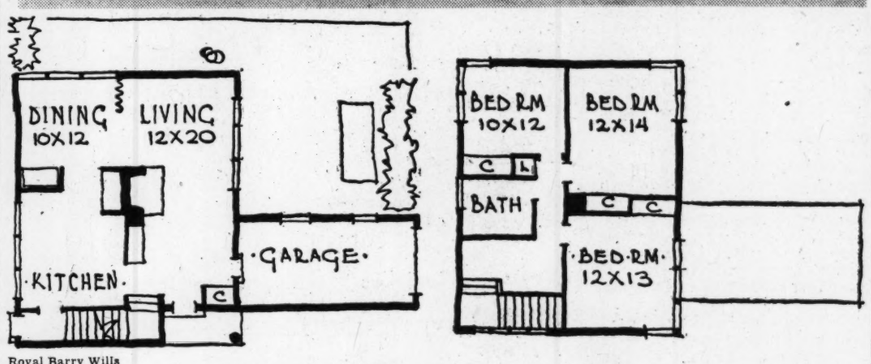
Call for Aid to Children

Calling upon "war-free, well-fed Americans" to give a coin a meal to feed starving children in Europe and Asia, Dr. Charles V. Vickery of the Golden Rule Foundation addressed a meeting yesterday, presided over by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, attended by many delegates and visitors. Among whom were a number of representatives from war-ridden lands. A resolution was passed approving in principle the proposal for a pan-American (Golden Rule) Christmas gift from the children and adults "of the peace-blessed Americas to the children and their war-stricken kinsmen and neighbors of Europe and Asia."

Boston's Morgan Memorial, Church of All Nations, and Goodwill Industries were represented here last night in the presentation of the home missionary work of Methodism. Fifteen members of the staff of Boston's famous social service institution appeared on the platform in a dramatic demonstration of the types of work conducted. The number included Dr. E. J. Helms, Founder; F. C. Moore, Treasurer; P J. Trevethan, Supervisor of the Goodwill Industries; four pastors of racial groups, the Rev. A. R. Mullins, the Rev. Shibley Malouf, the Rev. Nicola Notar, and the Rev. Frank Cunningham. From the Boston Goodwill Industries, it was stated, more than a hundred similar institutions have spread throughout the United States.

Cinder Blocks and Flush Boarding Combine





Royal Barry Wills

Two-Story, Three-Bedroom Dwelling

Upper: From the outside: Lower left: First floor arrangement of spaces. Lower right: Second floor plan

Light and Space Assured on $3,500 Income

By Royal Barry Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Homes Planned for Modern Living
Ninth of 12 Articles

This house is for a family with a relatively high income—between $3,000 and $3,500. The people are sympathetic to the idea of a modern planning, but agree with our own program, that it is perhaps just as well to conform a bit with the neighbors' houses.

As the lot faces north, the house has been planned with the principal rooms facing south, overlooking a garden at the rear. This scheme has many advantages — among them, seclusion from street noises and provision for dining on the terrace. Unusual amount of space is provided for entertaining in the living-dining room and terrace space. Front and rear entrances are near the street, but sheltered by hedges. For a narrow lot, the garage may be swung around to face the street.

Circulation is good, serving the laundry, kitchen and cellar stairs at one time. Easy access is had to the front and rear doors, so that Junior, heading for the bath, does not have to cross a principal room to get there. A feature of the house is the large stair-hall window, which throws a flood of light down into the living room as well as into the upper hall. Each of the bedrooms has cross-ventilation and the bath is centrally located. Closets are large and well planned.

The exterior is a combination of cinder block and flush boarding. The rough surface of the block paints well and makes a pleasing contrast with the smooth boards Cinder blocks are just one of the newer materials which give interesting possibilities in the house. Blocks may now be had steam-cured, so that their quality is uniform. A special oyster white paint is furnished, which contrasts well with the subdued red of the the door. Trim on the sash is white, the sash itself is grey-green.

The living room treatment is unusual. The fireplace wall is natural, light-buff plywood and the rest of the walls are painted to match. The brick red of the fireplace could be carried into the floors, and a deep old-red carpet used from wall to wall. The color scheme of the furniture and curtains might be of matching hues of buff, red and grey-green, with turquoise and white as accents.

The dining area carries right through in the same treatment, and the hall, as part of the living room, is treated likewise.

Oregon's Fish Commission Opens Salmon-Count Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE DALLES, Ore.—One of the first steps to provide for a continuation of the salmon industry in Oregon waters is reaching completion a few miles east of here. An experimental salmon culture station is being put to work at Big Eddy. The construction and operation of the station is a result of co-operation between the canning industry, the State and Federal fishery agencies.

The State of Oregon took the first move in stocking the station with fish by delivering 200,000 young Chinook salmon. These fish will be held in the pools of the station for a period of time for study by members of the Federal Bureau of Fisheries, the Oregon State Game Commission and Willis Rich, internationally known ichthyologist of Stanford University.

The fish will be tagged and recorded for future checks as to migration and loss through activities of salmon fishermen and predatory fish of the ocean. It is anticipated by fishery experts that the fish will return to the headwaters of Five Mile Creek, which waters feed the holding pools of the experimental station, after a four-year cycle has been completed in the lower river and ocean.

All fish caught later by the various groups of fishermen will be reported to the Fish Commission. When all figures are compiled, at the end of the four-year period, the difference between the number of fish released originally and those which return to Five Mile Creek will represent the total loss of fish during the period spent in the Pacific and caught by fishermen.

Every effort is being expended by State and Federal fisheries to prepare for a salmon-control program to be in operation by the time Grand Coulee Dam is completed in eastern Washington. The excessive height of the dam will prevent salmon and other food fish from crossing the barrier and spawning in their native streams in Washington, Idaho and Canada. Commercial fishermen have been fearful that the construction of the dam would materially damage the salmon industry of the Columbia River through a sharp reduction of available fish.

Virginia School Girls Learn Mechanics While Boys Cook Up Tasty Dishes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Some girl students at Chandler junior high school here don't have to ask "dad" to fix the faucets or the electric iron. They do it themselves.

Likewise a group of boys at the same school are independent of mothers at meal times—they are capable of going to the kitchen and concocting something pretty tasty in the cooking line.

It's all due to the instruction given in what is known as "activity classes" sandwiched in between regular studies in order that students may learn whatever particularly interests them.

Girls in the wood-working group learn to use carpentry tools of all kinds, and in the electric classes they are taught how to operate and keep in repair various household appliances. Boys "eat up" an all-male cooking class, it is found.

Unfortunately these two activity groups are so popular that they cannot accommodate all the pupils who apply for them. There are 20 girls in the wood-working group, and 14 had to be turned down for lack of room.

Fifteen boys are enrolled in the male cooking class, and a like number were refused.

"Boys make excellent cooks," says Mrs. Lilliam White, home economics instructor at the school.

"Of course, they prefer cooking sweet things," she added, "and how they enjoy eating them afterward. They are no slackers, either, when it comes to washing dishes."

Frank Williams, instructor of the girls in wood-working, said they usually were not as quick to learn as were the boys, but that some of them had great aptitude for the work.

Beach in North Carolina to Offer Variety of Facilities to Vacationists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.—Work on North Carolina's State Beach is being started at Fort Macon, near here, under a $47,120 WPA project, and by the end of June boardwalks, bathhouses, picnic shelters, outdoor fireplaces, and refreshment buildings should be ready for summer vacationists.

On the State Park property planting for the control of erosion will be done on 75 acres, with landscaping throughout the ocean-front area. Additional entrance highways will be constructed, and adequate parking spaces designated.

This Fort Macon project is the first step of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development toward development of recreational parks throughout Eastern North Carolina, to put the coastal parks on a basis comparable to the State Parks in Western Carolina. A Commission is now trying to acquire sufficient land in the Cape Hatteras section to justify establishment of a National Seashore Park.

The Morehead-Beaufort region has acquired historic significance since its first settlement early in the eighteenth century. Beaufort Inlet was a haven for Edward Teach, "Blackbeard, the pirate," who was Public Enemy No. 1 in those early days. Since 1712 the west bank of the inlet has supported a fort.

The Federal Government built the present fort there between 1824 and 1836.

Covering about eight acres, the outside defenses of the old fort are built in the shape of a square. Secondary defenses, consisting of brick walls almost five feet thick, separated from the outer walls by a 25-foot moat, from the fortress proper. This remarkable specimen of masonry, constructed in the form of a pentagon around an open, inner courtyard, is still in excellent state of preservation and is recognized as a fine example of the art of early American military engineering. Some of the most intricate brick work in the United States is found there.

In 1925 the site was transferred by the Government to the State of North Carolina, and during the past few years it has been partially restored. Many visitors are attracted there annually, and the bathing facilities for 500 to 750 persons are expected to draw many more this summer.

Ford Explains Show Entry Is Help to Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—A 40-year precedent was broken today with the announcement by the Ford Motor Company that it will participate in the annual Automobile Show, to be held at Grand Central Palace Oct. 12 to 20.

Ever since Henry Ford successfully fought the application of the Selden patents in the early portion of the century, the Ford Motor Company has not been a member of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association nor has it participated in the Automobile Show put on each year under the Association's auspices.

In recent years, the Ford Company has held its own exhibit in the ballroom of the Astor Hotel, together with a special showing at its 1710 Broadway building during the period of the national show. This year, however, Ford, Mercury, Lincoln-Zephyr and Lincoln cars will be on display with other makes. Te assure adequate room for group displays, the Company is applying for a location on the mezzanine floor of the palace. Ford trucks and commercial products will also be exhibited there.

"We are glad to co-operate with the automobile industry," Edsel Ford, President of the Company, said yesterday in announcing acceptance of the Manufacturers' Association's invitation. "We will take part in the show at the Grand Central Palace as a matter of convenience to the public in enabling it to see the products of the entire industry under one roof."

Six Fellowships Are Announced By Williamsburg

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—To encourage the writing of studies of special merit in the field of Virginia history, six fellowships have been granted by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, through its Department of Research and Record.

Recipients of these fellowships and the studies upon which they are engaged are:

Manning C. Voorhis, University of Virginia, "The Land Grant Policy of Colonial Virginia";

Wirt Armistead Cate, Nashville, Tennessee, "The Founding and Early Cultural Development of Richmond — A Study in Social Origins";

Samuel R. Mohler, University of Chicago, "The Life and Work of Commissary James Blair";

Charles G. Gordon Moss, Mary Washington College, "The Eighteenth Century Virginia Plantation System";

George H. Bost, University of Chicago, "Samuel Davies and Eighteenth Century Colonial Preaching";

Courtlandt Canby, Harvard University, "Literary Culture of Virginia, 1740-1776."

These fellowships have been granted in connection with the publication of the Williamsburg Restoration historical studies which were announced last February. Grants have been made upon condition that the recipients shall submit the completed product of their researches for publication in the series of historical monographs that will be published under the auspices of the Restoration.

Juicing Process for Strawberry Extends North Carolina Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLACE, N. C.—With the approach of strawberry time—the annual Rhapsody in Red—comes announcement that a strawberry juicing plant is being opened here. By the time the season reaches its peak, about May 6, there will be 1,000 white women employed as strawberry cappers at the new factory. Berries considered too ripe for shipping will be crushed. The juice will be shipped in vats to processing plants, where it will be made into strawberry syrup, for soda fountains, ice cream flavoring, jelly, jam, and preserves.

Strawberries form North Carolina's main truck crop, bringing more than $1,500,000 a year to half a dozen counties. Berry festivals are held annually both here and at Chadbourn.

The first attempt to raise strawberries in Columbus County 45 years ago was a dismal failure, with loss of 200,000 imported plants during an extremely dry season. But the pioneer leader, the late State Senator Joseph A. Brown, had courage enough to try again a crop that many neighbors predicted would always fail in that region. He was more successful in his second venture, selling berries for $5,582.

In 10 years, the berry production in Mr. Brown's section showed a phenomenal increase. The famous Klondyke berry was developed there. A large type developed by Dr. Charles Dearing, director of the State Test Farm at Willard, was named "The Eleanor Roosevelt."

Up north, wheat straw serves to protect the plants from the cold; down south, a pine needle straw serves to keep the plants clean.

Many epicureans prefer their berries straight, or dipped lightly into sugar. Others want them with their natural affinities of sugar and cream, served plain or on dry cereals. Still others prefer them in salads, ice creams or other desserts. But although arguments are brought forward to prove that biscuit crust is superior to pastry and that individual servings are better than cake slices, approval of strawberry shortcake as an American dessert is unanimous. For who can resist whole ripe red berries and rich whipped cream on a crisp top crust, surmounting a glorified mixture of luscious crushed berries, sugar and cream, which, in turn, covers a foundation pastry slightly soaked with berry juice?

Appreciation of Nature Urged by Park Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—National recreation leaders who have been busy organizing games in city parks for people's leisure time are placing more emphasis this year on appreciation of natural beauty in the out-of-doors, V. K. Brown, President of the Midwest Institute of Park Executives, and director of recreation for the Chicago Park District, told a conference on nature recreation and education here recently.

It appears that the new leisure time has sent people to parks to ask officials to map out more soft ball diamonds, more cricket fields, more tennis courts. The whole movement of organizing people into teams and tournaments for various kinds of organized play has gathered such momentum, recreation leaders point out, that some of the good old-fashioned enjoyment of the out-of-doors has been pushed to the background.

As some of the speakers expressed it at the conference, the extension of playfields in some cases has shutout the man who just wants to be quiet and observe the trees, flowers, birds, squirrels, and take in a little sunshine." Extended beaches, for instance, have cut off the view of the people who just want to leisurely sit and watch the waves roll in. Some complaints have been made, it is reported, that when some folks try to get away from the city's humdrum, out into the open spaces to enjoy nature, they are confronted "by noisy teams putting on some tournament."

Program Must Balance

"The momentum of physical sports has gone beyond nature study in our parks," declared Mr. Brown, "until now park officials are lending a hand to encourage more enjoyment of the out-of-doors itself in order to keep the program balanced and on an even keel."

The conference itself, sponsored by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and participated in by all important organizations having to do with the leisure activities and informal education, was a step toward more emphasis on the whole field of conservation. Organizations acting as co-sponsors were the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, Forest Preserve District of Cook County, Chicago Park District, Chicago Recreation Commission, Garden Club of Illinois, National Recreation Association, and others.

Out of the conference it is expected that a council will develop representing all of these organizations in an effort to pool their resources and combine some of their efforts in this urge for more conservation and appreciation of trees and flowers, according to Mrs. Florence J. Byerrum, State Conservation Chairman of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

Cricket and Tennis

Robert Mann of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County pointed out that pressure had been brought by the public for more cricket fields and tennis courts in the Forest Preserves, a tract of wooded land skirting Chicago.

"We aim to keep the preserves in their native state as much as possible so that people can use their own initiative in enjoying the trees, bird marshes, flowers, wooded paths," Mr. Mann said.

How a wild flower sanctuary revolutionized the life of a whole community and drastically reduced vandalism among the boys of the town was told by K. V. Howe, nature counsellor in the Glencoe Central School, Glencoe Ill.

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Nazi Victories Seen Offset By Greater Economic Losses

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 1—Germany is winning the battles in Norway, but it is likely to prove a shallow victory and small compensation for the heavy losses already sustained by the Nazis in accepting the gage of battle in Scandinavia.

Behind all the cheers here over the reported completion of communications between Oslo and Trondheim is the fact, privately recognized even in German military quarters, that Germany was forced into an extension of its fighting front and its combat area by a threat to a vital source of supply.

Moreover, it is tacitly recognized that the Allies have gained important advantages from Germany's extension of its front beyond any mere battles over roads or valleys inside Norway.

Gains in Intangibles

The Allies' biggest gain has been in intangibles. So in the maneuverings, which one assumes were carefully planned in advance rather than merely accidental, Germany is once more placed before the eyes of the world, and particularly before American public opinion, in the role of an invader of small neutrals.

That Germany well appreciates the seriousness of this fact is attested by the extraordinary theatrical performance staged here last Saturday over the latest batch of "documents" released in White Book Number Four.

The glittering stage provided by the Führer's Chancellery, the formal dress, the maximum of protocol, the suspense and press agentry which were mobilized to lend an aura of significance to the documents, all succeeded in proving only one thing—that Germany is desperately anxious to counteract as much as possible the physical fact that its troops went into Norway before Allied troops.

It is privately conceded in some quarters here that so far as making an impression on the Diplomatic Corps and foreign press, the drama was overplayed and produced something of an anticlimax when the assembled guests found themselves presented only with some more documents and not with some startling new developments worthy of the stage setting.

Domestic Reaction

However, those who arranged the drama at least secured some photographs showing the diplomats and foreign press attending the unveiling of the documents which are of some value domestically. They realize it is important to convince German public opinion, as well as outside world opinion, that the Scandinavian adventure was not of Germany's own deliberate choosing.

Their concern to this end is highly intelligent. Britain's best argument for American support in the war is the German invasion of neutrals. Every small country added to the bag of the German Army is a blow at isolation in America. If the war is to go on for a long time and if ultimate American intervention is a possibility which may have a decisive effect in the final stages, then Germany dealt itself a dangerous blow when its troops entered Denmark and Norway.

Hitler's Choice

It increases the possibility that some day soon it may face a choice of either seeking to win the war quickly by a desperate offensive in the West, utilizing all of its precious reserves, or facing an ultimate, although perhaps protracted defeat. From the long range point of view the Allies measures to prevent Germany from making "pacific" use of Scandinavia may prove successful in the end, even despite the present adverse turn of strategy on the Norwegian front.

Economically the Allies have secured gains which will not be wiped out even should Germany consolidate its control over all of Scandinavia. Iron ore from Narvik is irrevocably lost to Germany, and perhaps gained by the Allies. More important still, most of Norway's merchant marine was on the high seas and is now added to the Allied fleet. Its tonnage gives the Allies an increase in shipping incomparably beyond what the Germans have succeeded in sinking since the beginning of the war.

Another economic factor is the inability of Denmark and Norway to feed themselves without overseas imports. While both export farm products these exports were based on heavy imports of fodder. The chances are that Germany will sustain a net loss of food from the occupation of these countries.

Allied Military Gains

The biggest Allied gain is military, Germany has opened up a new front which will be expensive to maintain and which will constitute a heavy drain on its reserves. It takes roughly 1,000 tons of supplies a day to keep one division operating in the field. Neutral observers here estimate that Germany has put about five divisions into Norway. That means 5,000 tons of supplies to be moved from Germany over an extending and constantly harassed line of communications every day. And while troops can be moved by air to a limited degree such quantities of supplies cannot.

The great military question about the German operations at the moment is not over the ability of flying columns to establish contact between Oslo and Trondheim, but over the ability to keep such a quantity of supplies moving across the Skagerrak. Some observers here believe that the Allies are deliberately trying to draw the largest possible German force into Norway with the purpose of putting the maximum strain on Germany's military reserves.

Against this last Allied gain, the Germans have secured some air bases from which England can in theory be bombed more easily than from Germany. But bases in Norway's moutain terrain are few and extremely vulnerable. It is doubtful if a major air attack on any objective in England could be launched from such restricted bases so far from Germany's initial sources of supply.

The biggest danger the Allies run from German victories in Norway is in prestige. The fact that German columns moving in a hostile country, and over the most difficult kind of terrain for military operations, have driven Allied forces up the Gubrandsdale and Oesterdale Valleys like dry leaves in a wind is likely to prove most impressive in the minds of Italian and Balkan Governments.

The failure of the Allies to put expeditions into Central Norway capable of contesting the German advance despite the Allied control of sea communications creates an impression of Allied half-heartedness which can be used to Germany's great advantage in the important diplomatic and economic jockeying on Germany's southern flank.

The only possible explanation military observers can offer for the obvious inadequacy of the Allied forces in Central Norway is the desire to get the German Army as deeply involved in Norway as possible. This might prove an ultimate Allied gain, but in the meantime the Germans call the attention of other neutrals with impressive effect to the continued failure or inability of the Allies to come to the rescue of a neutral which dares to resist the German Armies.

But aside from this threat to Allied prestige most aspects of the Norwegian adventure tend in the long run to weaken Germany. It now has two war fronts. The blockade is extended across the northern flank. Planes necessary to keep up communications and movements of men to an unusual degree are burning up large quantities of gasoline. Reserve food supplies are being shipped in lengthening lines putting a heavy burden on rail and water transport. There is another hostile population to be policed.

And outside, world opinion has added reason to understand the scope and audacity of German intentions.

Unless England allows its prestige to be too seriously injured, the Allied strategy which involves Germany in Scandinavia is likely to prove a major asset to the Allies in the long run.

Gestapo Raids Norse Paper as Reprisal

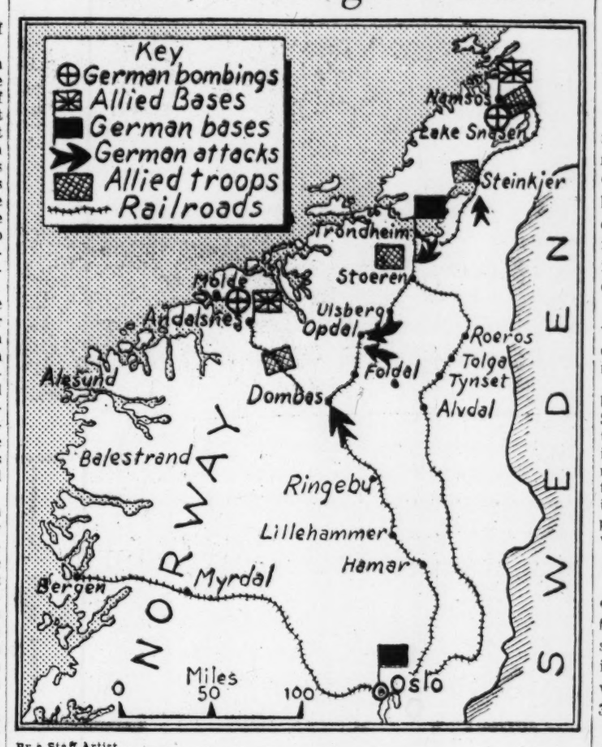
By the Associated Press

Stockholm, May 1

The Oslo paper, Arbeideren, organ of the Norwegian Communist Party, was raided by the German Gestapo (secret police) and copies of the publication confiscated after it had printed a strong criticism of the short-lived Nazi regime of Vidkun Quisling, who proclaimed a government immediately after the German occupation.

The article said that if Vidkun Quisling had succeeded in keeping his power it would have meant the destruction of Norwegian culture and Norwegian national feeling.

Field of Norwegian Battle



By a Staff Artist

Where Belligerents Converge

Position of German and Allied troops in Trondheim area, according to Berlin accounts of sweeping advance near Dombas and Opdal.

Sweden Confident of Keeping Full Freedom in Neutrality

STOCKHOLM, May 1 (AP)—Premier Per Albin Hansson today declared that Sweden was determined to assert and defend its neutrality "with all the means in our power."

Addressing a May Day gathering, Mr. Hansson asserted "this neutrality implies that we demand that our independence and our freedom be left unmolested."

He pleaded for loyalty and solidarity of the Swedish people and for their co-operation with the Government in meeting the present situation.

"Even if we succeed—and in this respect my trust is strong—in preserving neutrality and peace for our people," Mr. Hansson continued, "war has confronted us with tasks requiring all our efforts."

He said that the Swedish Government had received "with satisfaction" repeated assurances from the belligerents that they would respect Sweden's neutrality and integrity. "We know these assurances," he said, "are made not only from good will but also from a consciousness of our own unyielding determination and our ability to defend our neutrality and integrity."

Mr. Hansson expressed the hope that "the sun will shine again over the north and that its three peoples (Sweden, Denmark, Norway) can mutually resume and continue their peaceful work."

He said that Swedes "who have long lived in most intimate contact and co-operation with our northern sister nations know best that they loved and still love peace as strongly as we and that they as little as we ourselves have had or have no aggressive designs against other peoples. Nevertheless they have not been spared from being drawn into the maelstrom of war."

"The northern institution such as we inhabitants of the north wish to shape it," he concluded, "has been broken up, for how long we do not know. Nevertheless we will not mourn this institution as lost."

Swedes Watch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 1—The results of the Allied setback in Norway are clearly seen here. The British influence in the press has already been notably decreasing and more and more precedence is being given to dispatches datelined Berlin.

The trade talks with the German delegation, which were going on in Stockholm, have been suspended, but will be resumed next week in Berlin, when a Swedish trade delegation goes to Germany.

For a time, businessmen hoped that determined Allied intervention in Norway might open up an outlet for Swedishs goods to Trondheim, but now this hope has faded.

Meanwhile warehouses are glutted with Allied orders which cannot be delivered. At the same time many factories are being forced to close for lack of coal, which previously came from England.

Already despite the fact that so many men have been absorbed by the army, unemployment, virtually unknown here, is looming in many industries.

A few more weeks of such a blockade and this country would be in the grip of a serious economic crisis, jeopardizing the high standard of living which Swedish labor has enjoyed continuously for two decades.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to see where this free and democratic country can turn save to its totalitarian neighbor.

To keep its economic organism functioning it must enter into the system of German barter trade, which inevitably spells economic thralldom for the smaller countries.

At the same time, from a military standpoint, Germany's mastery of Southern Norway is to this country what German occupation of Austria was to Czechoslovakia. For while the coast is well fortified, the frontier with Norway, in its vital northern portion, is undefended. Under such circumstances Germany may well dispense with its supposed earlier plans for a military invasion. This country, deprived of all possibility of Allied military or economic aid, would fall helplessly into the German sphere.

If the Allies were thus eliminated from Scandinavia, the only country which might conceivably check Germany's plans here would be Russia, which, however, continues to play its own complicated and unpredictable game.

Swedish Loan

STOCKHOLM, May 1 (AP)—Pneumatic drills hammered air-raid shelters out of solid rock—perhaps the most substantial affairs of their kind ever fashioned—as Sweden gave new evidence today of its determination to fight if necessary by heaping up subscriptions to a new defense loan.

Following the example of King Gustaf and the Royal family, the Swedish people rushed to subscribe to the loan of 500,000,000 crowns (about $118,500,000).

Indications were that the loan, gigantic in size for Sweden, would be subscribed fully in short order.

The King subscribed 250,000 crowns and Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and the latter's son, Prince Gustaf Adolf, each took up 50,000 crowns of the new issue.

Preparations for defense made it apparent that all Swedish money and efficiency can do is being done to aid the nation to profit from the experience of unprepared Norway and Denmark.

The navy, now regarded by many as the most powerful in the Baltic, soon will be reinforced by four destroyers purchased from Italy.

Volunteer rifle corps are building up rapidly. All manner of volunteer organizations are being formed, especially among the women. Swedish industry is ready for whatever may be expected of it.

Steady Influx of Nazi Troops Holds Allies Back in Norway

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 1 — News reaching here that contact has been made between the Germans from Oslo and the Germans in Trondheim, indicates that the position of the Allied forces which are still retaining a hold on isolated points in the Gudbrandsdale Valley becomes untenable.

They must either withdraw toward their base at Andalsnes or else face the prospect of encirclement.

After that the Germans would become the virtual masters of all Southern Norway, where nine tenths of the country's population is concentrated. All that would remain would be mopping-up operations against the Allied groups and isolated units that still hold a few points along the Bergen-Oslo Railway and elsewhere in the interior.

Steady Stream of Convoys

The decisive factors in the Southern Norway campaign have been, first, the Germans' ability to keep steady convoys of transports bringing men and arms to Oslofjord, where reinforcements estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 men arrive daily.

Whereas in the first weeks of operation the German losses from Allied mines and submarines were considerable along this route, more recently the Germans have succeeded in sweeping up the mines and keeping out the Allied submarines, so that losses in the Kattegat, the narrow strip of water between Denmark and the southern Swedish coast, have been almost eliminated.

To transport their troops to Norway the Germans have widely availed themselves of the large fleet of small Danish and Norwegian coasting vessels carrying less than 100 men each, and which have a shallow draft that enables them to pass over anchored mine fields in safety at high tide.

Big Gaps in Blockade

Thus despite considerable German initial losses at the outset, the British naval blockade on which the Allies had relied for a decisive role in Norway has failed in the main, whereas the Germans have effectively retained and used to advantage their overwhelming mastery in the air and on land.

The Norwegians' failure to defend the mountains and valleys of the interior also completely upset Allied calculations. At any number of points along the winding Osterdale and Gudbrandsdale valleys a handful of determined men with a few machine guns and some light artillery could have held up the ponderous German motorized columns until the Allies arrived with reinforcements.

Instead, the Germans advanced with breath-taking speed and even succeeded in negotiating the difficult mountain passes between the main valleys, to the amazement of military experts, the Swedish in particular.

Now that the Germans have occupied these positions, even under the most optimistic circumstances it would require an enormous superiority of Allied forces and equipment to dislodge them, and any command would think twice before throwing away men on such a venture.

Allies Keep Hold in North

Hence Southern Norway appears for all practical purposes lost to the Anglo-French forces for the duration of the war.

To be sure the Allies still retain their hold on Northern Norway from Namsos upward, but this is little more than an uninhabited strip of barren rocky coastline where, except for Narvik, there is no communication with Sweden, and even when the Allies succeed in capturing Narvik the Germans doubtless will have first seen to it that Narvik railway and port facilities are sufficiently wrecked to be useless for years.

Elsewhere in Northern Norway the Germans have neither the means to drive out the Allies nor would it serve any particular purpose to do so, for so soon as the Germans consolidate their control on Southern Norway the theater of war will doubtless shift elsewhere.

First British Poorly Armed

The British troops had got off to a bad start around Steinkjer, near the base at Namsos, although the initial setback was exaggerated. Those first 2,000 Britons included no regular soldiers, but were entirely territorials commanded by reserve officers and were poorly armed and equipped.

But the scope of this first ill-prepared landing was, as a British officer explained, political rather than military. In order to strengthen Norway's wavering position, Britain was morally obliged to land some troops on Norwegian soil immediately. It was their symbolic presence that counted in that crucial initial period.

The fitting out and sending of a properly armed expeditionary force required more time. The fact that the Allies were not prepared immediately to send in a fully equipped expeditionary force is the best answer to the claims of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, that the Germans had landed in Norway to forestall the British.

Gave French More Time

A token force was sent, and though men were sacrificed, the desired political effect was achieved. But even from the military standpoint their sacrifice was justified, since their presence at Steinkjer delayed the Germans long enough to enable the French to land.

Unlike the first raw English Territorials were the 10,000 Chasseurs Alpins who came afterward. These thick-set, broad-shouldered Savoyards, splendidly armed and trained, made the British look like amateurs. The British marched in as though they were out for maneuvers, but the French before landing a single unit placed anti-aircraft batteries in position and occupied and fortified strategic points on Namsosfjord.

Theirs is a careful scientific warfare that avoids needless sacrifices and husbands men and munitions, that advances over reconnoitred ground from carefully prepared positions. When the French Chausseurs' arrived, the Territorials were retired to second lines.

Refugees from Trondheim state that the German Commander, Weiss, sought Norwegian civilians to repair the Vaernes Airport, which had been damaged by shell fire. Colonel Weiss announced that he needed 2,000 men, and called for volunteers, offering about 75 cents an hour wages. He declared that if the required number didn't volunteer quickly, he would cancel the offer and conscript labor to work without pay. These refugees had not waited to know the result. They also reported effective British bombing of German seaplanes in the harbor and of the German staff headquarters in Trondheim.

Hitler Praises Nazi Troops

BERLIN, May 1 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler, in his order of the day to German troops in Norway, said yesterday that the forces, by establishing land connections between Oslo and Trondheim, frustrated Allied attempts "to force Germany to her knees in Norway."

The order read:

"Soldiers in the Norwegian theater of war!

"In the tremendous drive forward, German troops today established land communication between Oslo and Trondheim.

"Therewith the aim of the West Powers still to be able to force Germany to her knees by a belated occupation of Norway has been definitely frustrated.

"Units of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in model co-operation have completed an achievement which in its courage redounds to the highest honor of the young German armed forces.

"Officers, noncommissioned officers, and men:

"You have fought on the Norwegian Front against all hardships on sea, land, and in the air and against the resistance of the enemy. You have fulfilled a tremendous assignment which I, believing in you and your strength, had to give you.

"I am proud of you. Through me the Nation expresses its thanks to you. As an outward expression of this recognition and this thanks I award the Commander-in-Chief in Norway, General von Falkenhorst, the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

"Upon the recommendation of your Commander-in-Chief I also will decorate the bravest among you. Your greatest reward now, however, ought to be the satisfaction that you have made a decisive contribution in the most difficult and fateful battle of our Nation for existence.

"I know you will continue to fulfill your tasks. Long live our greater Germany."

'Sleep-in' Opposed By Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has taken a stand against the "sleep-in" labor policy under which workers are housed on plant premises, but has given qualified indorsement to the sometimes-accompanying idea of an annual wage.

The points came up in a press correspondence discussion of labor policies at the Belcamp, Md., plant of the Bata Shoe Company, which was once one of Czechoslovakia's largest industries.

As for a "sleep-in" arrangement, Mrs. Roosevelt said she never had believed in a system of company housing, company stores or any system which did not put the people on their own feet.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed in an annual wage, and that labor unions would have to give consideration to such a basis of pay.

But, she added, an annual wage should not be worked out so that one man working all year made less than a man working half a year on an hourly or daily wage scale.

Byrd Flag Lowered For 4-Month Night

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—A frozen United States flag was lowered April 28 in Little America at the beginning of nightfall that will last four months—until Aug. 28, when the sun will reappear.

A dispatch from the West Base of the Antarctic expedition described the "blackout day" ceremonies, which were topped off with a big turkey dinner.

Among other things, the men celebrated completion of a giant snow hangar, built of 300 tons of sawed-out snow blocks, to house their Navy transport plane. Having almost finished living quarters, work buildings, tunnels, and caches, the expedition will devote the four-month blackout mainly to natural scientific work.

Davidson, N. C., Library Gets Law Books Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIDSON, N. C.—Approximately 500 valuable law books, papers and documents have been donated to the Davidson Library by Gordon Clift Horton, in memory of his grandfather, M. H. Clift of Chattanooga, Tenn.

This gift includes the law library of Mr. Clift, a leading Chattanooga lawyer, banker and industrialist who served as chairman of the committee which drew up that State's new Constitution at the close of the Civil War. The Davidson gift will include valuable old documents of this committee as well as special drafts and copies of the State Constitution.

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Allied Position In Trondheim Area Critical

By the Associated Press

The Norwegian and Allied forces in the district south of Trondheim were presumed to be cut off from their base at Andalsnes today, and their fate was unknown, according to Oslo advices.

In spite of the rapid advance of the German troops in the last few days, the April 30 announcement that the Germans from the Osterdale Valley had established connection with the German forces at Trondheim came as a surprise.

Allied forces which were defeated as the Germans captured Dombas and Opdal in a drive up the Gudsbrandsdale Valley presumably fell back toward their base at Andalsnes, but the Allied and Norwegian forces northward at Stoeren, rail junction 30 miles south of Trondheim, had no such easy path for withdrawal.

German forces virtually surrounded them, since they drove up both the railways from the south leading into Stoeren and already were entrenched at the end of the line running north to Trondheim.

The British and Norwegian forces in the Stoeren area were known to be in a critical situation, since their supply lines are broken.

A British temporary air base established on frozen Selbu Lake southeast of Trondheim has become useless.

The London War Office announced that British troops "withdrew to prepared positions" in the Dombas area, after stubbornly resisting strong German attacks.

The communiqué said: "At Narvik, areas occupied by Allied forces have been extended and operations are continuing satisfactorily.

"In the Namsos area the situation at the front remains unchanged."

The German High Command announced that fighting "still went on" April 30 at Trondheim.

Nevertheless, said the communiqué, "the German advance in Norway continues," and the capture of a total of 4,900 Norwegian troops and 40 Britons was claimed.

Both in Berlin and London, there were indications that the Allies had a firm foothold in the Steinkjer sector, north of Trondheim.

The German command, however, said the British had lost nine warplanes—eight in an attack on Stavanger and one in a raid on Fornebu Airport, near Oslo.

In London, the Air Ministry acknowledged the loss of seven planes, but said "heavy damage" had been inflicted in forays at Stavanger and Fornebu and at Allaborg, Danish terminal of Germany's aerial troop ferry system.

Fugitives fleeing across the Swedish border from the Arctic Norwegian port of Narvik reported that the German garrison besieged there by the British was running short of provisions and could not hold out for more than a week.

British guns were said to have silenced all the German artillery, compelling the Nazis to retire from mountains around the town to a precarious position along the coast.

Among the fugitives were 134 Norwegian soldiers who had been captured by the Germans. The Norwegians said they had been released by the Germans because provisions were running low.

Canadian Cabinet Orders Surrender Of Foreign Funds

OTTAWA, May 1 (AP)—With one of its most far-reaching financial orders of the war, the Canadian Government has strengthened the powers of its Foreign Exchange Control Board and moved to mobilize most of the foreign exchange held in Canada for war-time exigencies.

An order-in-Council requiring transfer of foreign exchange owned by Canadians to the Board, with certain exemptions, was passed by the Cabinet, Finance Minister James L Ralston announced.

The new measure also provides for transfer of the large gold and exchange reserve of the Bank of Canada to the Board. The minimum gold reserve requirement for the Central Bank is being discontinued.

These holdings, subject to requisition since Sept. 16, are to be sold by resident holders to the Exchange Control Board within 30 days.

Exemptions are provided for those to whom a certain amount of foreign exchange is necessary for normal business, including insurance companies and non-resident branches of Canadian banks.

The announcement said discussions were proceeding with the United States Minister in Ottawa with respect to exemption for "residents of Canada who are not British subjects and who are citizens of a country, which, within a reasonable time, effects an arrangement" regarding the conditions of exchange cntrol.

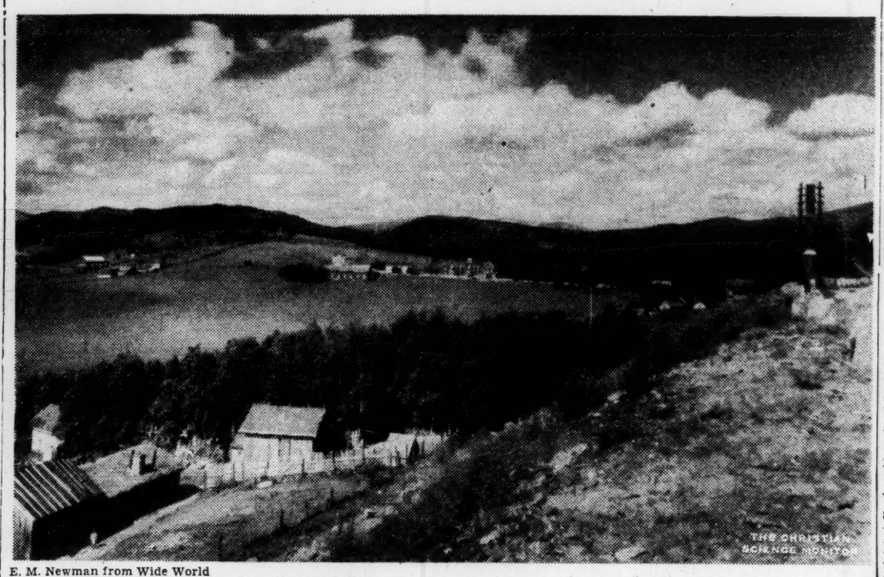
Mexican Song Group Heard in Monterrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A Mexican Madrigal Chorus, touring North Mexico, has appeared with success in a series of concerts at the Aula Magna of the University of Nuevo Leon in this city.

Directed by Luis Sandi, the group sings classic and popular madrigals from England, Italy, Spain, and France, and also presents arrangements of street cries and old Indian chants.

Dombas Takes Center of War News



E. M. Newman from Wide World

View of Norwegian Railway Junction Reported Captured by Germans

Nazis Bomb British Ships

BERLIN, May 1 (AP)—Heavy new blows to British naval power were reported by the High Command today which said German aerial bombs had sent a British cruiser, a destroyer, and five transports to the bottom and had damaged another cruiser and five other transports.

"The Air Force attacked British sea forces successfully before Namsos," the communiqué said, describing yesterday's operations. "One antiaircraft cruiser was sunk by two direct hits, one heavy cruiser damaged seriously aft by a direct hit of light caliber.

"In addition, one destroyer and five British transports sank after being hit, while five others suffered severe damage."

[In London British naval circles declined to comment on the German claim today that one British cruiser had been sunk and another damaged at Namsos. One British source jokingly remarked, however, that "having sunk all our battleships, they now are reduced to cruisers." No mention was made of the other German claims.]

The German air raid on Namsos, approximately 100 miles north of Trondheim, was recounted by the correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, who said the Nazi bombers attacked persistently from 7:15 a. m., to 6 p. m. yesterday, despite a steady fire from British antiaircraft batteries.

Two of the German raiders were reported shot down.

The Swedish correspondent said the Nazi bombers concentrated their attack on a British cruiser and a destroyer which had entered Namsos harbor during the night. One bomb fell squarely on the stern of the destroyer, he declared, starting a fire which spread to the magazine and caused an explosion that "blew the entire vessel to pieces. The cruiser managed to get out of the fjord."

German Ruse Led to Attack On Transient Norse Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 1—A new story of trickery—charging that the Nazis bombed the temporary capital of King Haakon after first discovering its whereabouts on the plea that they wanted to deliver a diplomatic note—is told by Britishers arriving from Norway.

It must be said at once that the story is without confirmation. But it comes from sources of sufficient reliability so that it cannot be overlooked. Moreover, it is of interest in view of the already confirmed reports of the role which trickery and treason played in the Reich's invasion of Norway.

During the early days of the Norwegian war King Haakon's whereabouts were unknown. It is understood that Major Vidkun Quisling, who was then posing as the Nazi Premier in Oslo, gave specific orders to determine the King's whereabouts.

This it apears was done through German diplomatic channels. The Norwegians were informed that Germany desired to deliver a message to the King. It was apparently indicated that the message could not be relayed but must be delived in person. Accordingly, the Nazis were informed that the King was at Nybergsund.

The hotel where the royal guests were staying was bombed shortly thereafter, but the King and his retinue escaped.

According to British observers, the bombing, which occurred April 11, had been ordered by the Nazis with the idea that it would frighten the King and his Government into accepting the German terms. Apparently it had the opposite effect.

The British citizens arriving here from Norway number about 150 and more are coming daily. They have crossed the border with the permission of the Germans.

A less-than-serious comment on this permission occurred at the Oslo station to which some British officials, en route to Sweden, had been escorted by Gestapo agents. Captain Meissner, head of the secret police refugee service, was asked why they let all these leave. He answered: "Because when England goes into Belgium and Holland we hope they'll do the same for our consuls and officials."

Civilian Air Raid in England

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—The crash of a German bomber shot down by anti-aircraft guns and the explosion of its deadly load of mines and bombs at the east coast resort town of Clacton-on-Sea late last night killed the Nazi crew of five and caused England's first civilian air raid with three fatalities and more than 100 injured.

The spot where the bomber, a huge Heinkel, crashed is at the busiest junction on the main street of Clacton, less than 50 miles from London.

The crash occurred shortly after three enemy planes had been sighted flying at a low altitude over the Humber River estuary—a favored objective of German mine-laying aircraft.

Apparently crippled by the anti-aircraft batteries, one of the planes headed inland, circled Clacton for half an hour, dropped a landing flare, and then suddenly plunged into a row of seven houses which it demolished.

As first aid crews went to the aid of the injured another plane was heard overhead and all lights were ordered extinguished, adding to the difficulty of rescue work. Traffic was completely disorganized today and bus service was rerouted around the town.

By coincidence, Clacton hotel operators, seeking to assure the public of the safety of the resort, announced only yesterday that their guests would be given a one-third discount on their bills for any day on which a bomb fell near the town or a mine exploded near the promenade pier.

Defects Cited In U. S. Army

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield of the organized reserves declared today that "our small and less than half-equipped Army would be wiped out by the German Army, if it could reach us, quite as fast as the Polish Army was."

In an address at the Sub-Treasury Building marking the 151s anniversary of the inauguratio of George Washington as firs President, General Delafield con tended the United States Arm was "woefully" lacking in equip ment, and asserted it would b impossible for this country t place a well-equipped army in th field in less than three years.

A retired United States Nava officer, Admiral R. E. Bakenhus said that "obviously, a strong and adequate Navy is what we need to maintain our freedom—a navy to protect us from any thought of invasion by others—supplemented by an efficient professional army . . ."

Japanese Cotton Goods To U. S. Show Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — A sharp falling off in imports of cotton piece goods from Japan is shown in reports for January received by W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, from the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The total imports of these cotton products dropped 46 per cent in January in comparison with December.

At the same time, Mr. McLaurine reported figures showing that in January Japan became the largest supplier of imported rayon staple, gaining over Italy and the United Kingdom, which showed large declines. Imports from Japan in the first month of the new year showed a large gain over December. Imports from Belgium increased but it was explained that the contraband control was apparently succeeding since there were no imports from Germany.

American Envoy to Russia Calls Trip 'Personal Leave'

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 1 (AP)—The United States Ambassador to Moscow, Laurence A. Steinhardt, arrived in Bucharest today en route to Italy and the United States for what he described as a "personal" leave of absence.

He declined to discuss Russia or international issues, saying he would reserve all comments until he reached Washington.

County Sewing Project Helps Virginia Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—During more than four years of operation the Northumberland County sewing-room project of the WPA has produced nearly 10,000 garments and other items, according to records at the office of Miss Genevieve Smith, Director of County Welfare.

The Heathsville sewing room was opened July 1, 1935, to give employment to county women who needed financial assistance. At first sewing rooms were operated in each of the four county districts, but this year the four rooms were consolidated with the Heathsville sewing room.

Antialien Moves Arouse Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has written to the Senate Immigration Committee urging that the Dempsey bill providing for deportation of noncitizens who are members of organizations that advocate any change in the American form of government be defeated, it was announced today.

Officials of the American Committee warned that a drive was on to push through several of the pending "antialien" bills before Congress adjourned and urged the general public to send letters and telegrams to Congress demanding defeat of such bills as "inimical to the welfare of the American people, native and foreign born."

Simultaneously, the American Committee announced that more than 200 prominent Americans had joined in a declaration to Congress charging that "it is these ('antialien') bills which menace America and not the so-called alien."

"Every one of the antialien proposals would restrict the constitutional rights of all Americans," the declaration says.

London Attack on Policy Refuted in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—The present commercial and foreign policies of the United States are facilitating the British campaign against Nazi Germany rather than hindering it, responsible official circles declared here today. This consensus was prompted by yesterday's charge by Ronald Cross, British Minister of Blockade, that American shipments to Russia were being re-exported to Germany.

With Anglo-Italian tension causing the withdrawal of all British merchantmen from the Mediterranean Sea yesterday, authoritative State Department circles confirmed today that the United States was now exploring the ground for a new commercial treaty with Italy. Preliminary explorations are reported as proceeding favorably.

Such a treaty, it is pointed out, would benefit Great Britain through stabilizing conditions in the Mediterranean, through strengthening Italian ties with a democratic nation and through assuaging part of Italy's allegedly acute disappointment at her failure to reap greater commercial benefits from her neutral position.

No Copper Diverted

At the same time, a spokesman for the Department of Commerce declared that Mr. Cross was in error yesterday when he told the American Chamber of Commerce in London that "large quantities of copper are leaving United States ports and reaching Germany."

"We believe on the basis of the best information available to us," the Department official said, "that Britain knows that no American copper is reaching Germany by way of Russia and the tremendous increase in Russian copper purchases here is due to the fact that Britain herself has refused to sell copper to Russia for some months and has managed to close other sources of supply.

"In no case is Russia now getting from us in the way of nonferrous metals what she used to get from other sources combined and what she needs for internal consumption. The Russian plan has repeatedly failed in regard to non-ferrous metal, even though this plan is not sufficient for all domestic needs and is based upon peace-time assumptions.

"In October, prior to the Russian invasion of Finland, Britain shut off the supplies of copper which the Soviet Union was receiving from the British Empire," the official continued. "At the same time London managed to stop the flow of Netherlands, Belgian and French copper to Russia on the ground that Britain needed it."

This same authoritative source pointed out that it would be difficult for the United States to prevent Russian purchases of copper here without an Act of Congress and that all ships plying between the United States and the Siberian port of Vladivostok, through which this contraband material is alleged to be passing, are under the watch of British naval units in the Far East.

It is recalled in this connection that no American ships have freighted this country and Vladivostok for some months. It is also reported on the highest authority that if any American company sought to charter a ship for the Vladivostok run, either under the American flag or under that of a foreign nation, the United States Maritime Commission would refuse permission.

The consensus is strong in Commerce and State Department circles that present charges of large-scale contraband reaching Germany by way of Russia is a part of the currently revived Anglo-Russian trade talks and that they are for the purpose of bringing presesure to bear upon the Kremlin.

This belief is strengthened by reports reaching here that German successes in Scandinavia are not welcomed in Moscow and that each instance of German expansion makes the Kremlin more willing to improve its position vis-a-vis the Allies as a counter to German might.

The American-Italian trade talks are believed to stem from the concern, long felt in the White House and the State Department, as to Italy's ultimate role in the war. Italy's importance was recognized in the way in which Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles made Italy his most conspicuous stop on his recent fact-finding visit to Europe.

While the Under-Secretary's report to the President pointed out that there were no immediate prospects for peace, given the attitude of Germany, Britain and France, the White House has not given up the belief that Italy can be induced to stay neutral. One of the ways to accomplish this, it is held here, is by making neutrality attractive through increased opportunity for doing business.

Less U. S. Tin and Rubber to Russia

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 1

Shipments of tin and rubber from the United States to Soviet Russia have ceased and copper shipments have greatly diminished, United States officials declared today. Statistics on these exports for 1939 are: Rubber, 11,383,000 pounds valued at $2,521,000; tin, 1,957,000 pounds valued at $1,012,000; copper, 45,496,000 pounds valued at $5,791,000.

King, Chamberlain In Palace Meeting

LONDON, May 1 (AP) — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain saw King George VI at Buckingham Palace last night before the Monarch, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, left London for Lancashire.

Viscountess Halifax, wife of the British Foreign Secretary; Sir Alan Lascelles, Second Secretary to the King; and Commander Harold Campbell accompanied the King and Queen to Lancashire.

Earlier in the day the King held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. Attending were Capt. Harry Frederick Comfort Crookshank, Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, President of the Board of Education; and Earl Stanhope, Lord President of the Council.

German Bankers Aid Trade With Russia

BERLIN, May 1 (AP)—Germany today took steps toward increasing her trade with Russia. The German Industrial Financing Corporation formed by the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank declared its readiness to grant cheap credits to German manufacturers dealing with Russia.

The credits, it was explained, are to be used chiefly for buying raw materials. This action, it was said, will greatly facilitate the German-Russian exchange of manufactured goods and raw materials.

Cohan Receives Medal For Patriotic Songs

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—George M. Cohan received from President Roosevelt today a gold medal for composing the patriotic songs "Over There" and "A Grand Old Flag."

Congress authorized the medal four years ago, but it had been kept in a White House safe until Mr. Cohan could be here to receive it.

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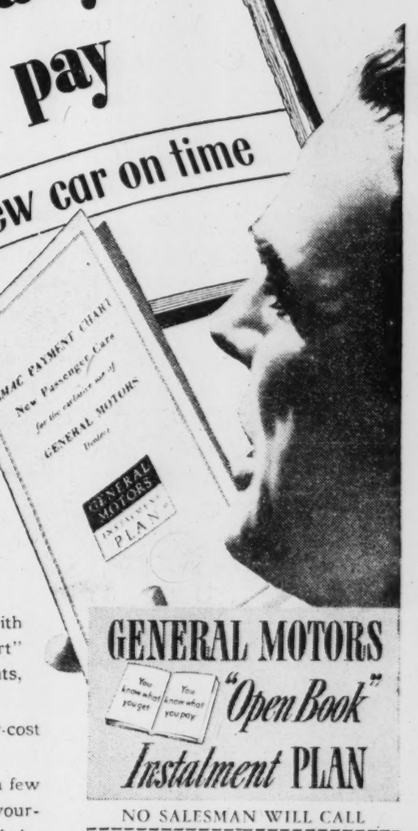

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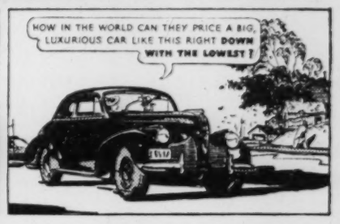

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British Policy Under Attack; Eden Urges 'Greatest Effort'

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden declared today that "nothing less than the greatest effort of which our people are capable will insure victory."

Mr. Eden spoke at a luncheon to which guests carried newspapers with headlines reporting, "Allied troops fighting with backs to wall" in Norway.

"It is inevitable as this war proceeds," Mr. Eden said, "that we shall have bad days as well as good before the struggle is closed in final victory."

Describing the Nazi war machine as "truly formidable," he added that "no scruple is ever going to hamper the Nazi leaders" in its use.

Last night Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, hit at those suggesting that Britain withdraw its expeditionary force from the sector.

Withdrawal, he said, was a policy which could be justified only if the military situation were beyond repair.

Searching Questions

"If indeed that be the case it would be criminal to urge the Government to throw away any more valuable lives in a hopeless or almost hopeless effort to retrieve it (the military situation), but searching questions will have to be asked," he said.

Sir Archibald, who voiced his warning in a speech at Glasgow, declared the Government must decide on vigorous measures and determined action in Norway, or remaining neutrals would rush to the German bandwagon.

He struck sharply at "false "prophets telling us Hitler has missed the bus"—a phrase which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain used recently in describing Reichführer Hitler's strategy.

"That reminds me of the prophecy that Munich meant 'peace in our time,'" said Sir Archibald, in another reference to Mr. Chamberlain.

"Although we shall muddle through to victory in the long run, we shall pay for the feebleness of our political direction by prolongation of the war," he said.

"There is nothing in the rules of war against a country moving skillfully and striking without warning, and the British public would not complain if the British Government moved and struck the Germans."

Sir Archibald said "the country will be entitled to know whether the troops sent to undertake this hazardous enterprise were highly trained regular troops with experienced officers and staffs, and whether they were adequately equipped.

"If the Government muddled in this Norwegian campaign it will be for Parliament to act objectively, fearlessly, and resolutely as the grand inquest of the Nation."

The Daily Express, which said the withdrawal from Central Norway "would not be so great a disaster as the retreat from Mons in the last war," provided the basis for Sir Archibald's denunciation.

The Times, of London, had this to say: "Our soldiers in Norway are faced with an uphill task."

Sir Archibald said of the Norwegian campaign that some risks had to be taken in order to move swiftly, but he asked whether British troops had mountain guns or a full supply of Bren guns and trench mortars.

"Why was the British counterstroke to the German attack so slow in coming?" he demanded.

Churchill Statement

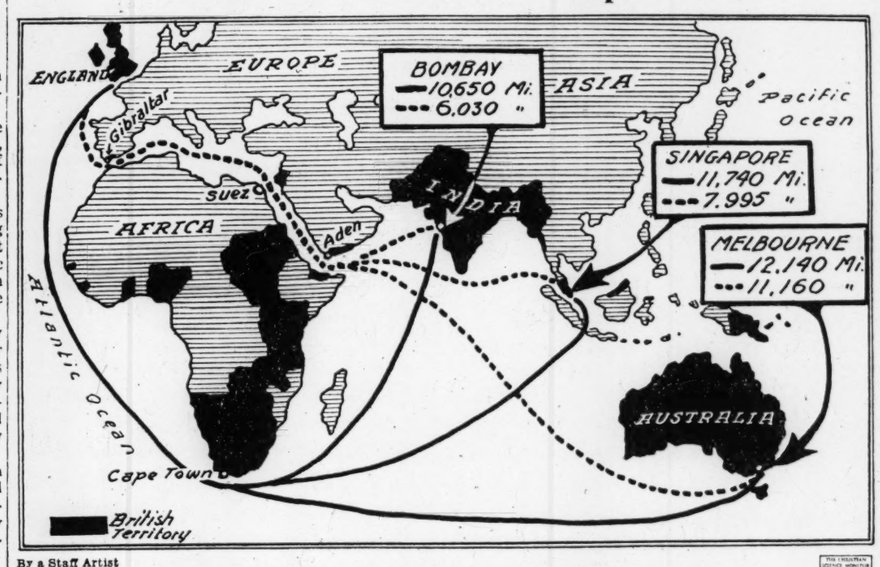
The Liberal chieftain then referred to Mr. Winston Churchill's statement that before the German invasion information had been received of large numbers of German transports being assembled in the Baltic.

"Can it be true," Sir Archibald went on, "that in the light of that information and at that time the Prime Minister was solemnly warning Norway and Sweden about imminent and approaching danger—but without disclosing to the Norwegians the facts on which the warning was based—he himself was ordering dispersal of the striking force which the Government had assembled to go to Finland. . . .

"I hope it is not too late for craven and irresolute counsel to be suppressed."

Mr. Chamberlain, it was announced, will make a statement on Norway in the Commons May 2. He also faces an Italian query. The Labor leader, Mr. Arthur Henderson, filed a question asking "whether it is the policy of the British and French Governments to be willing to discuss all outstanding questions with the Italian Government and to what extent the Italian Government indicated willingness to do likewise."

Sea Lanes of an Empire



By a Staff Artist

What Closing of Mediterranean Means to Shipping

The comparative distances, in nautical miles, between eastern empire routes and England by way of the Mediterranean and by way of Cape Horn, Africa, are shown in the map.

British Close Mediterranean Ship Routes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Temporary closing of British shipping routes through the Mediterranean will put an added strain on British shipping facilities, but will probably not vitally affect the flow of supplies to England.

Although the Mediterranean route has been referred to as the Empire's lifeline, actually its importance is more strategic than economic. Only about 10 per cent of Britain's food, for example, is passed through the Mediterranean.

But unless Britain can put enough ships into its merchant marine service to make up for the delays in sailing time which will result from the move, supplies from the eastern empire will be seriously curtailed. Shipping which will be forced to go around the southern tip of Africa instead of through the Suez Canal in order to reach English ports will find their sailing distances increased from 10 to 65 per cent.

Chief Importance

Perhaps the chief importance of the Mediterranean route lies in moving supplies from Near East ports to England. Routes from Singapore and Melbourne to England would be lengthened by not more than three days sailing time, by way of South Africa.

Sailing time from Bombay to England, and from ports along the Suez Canal and Egypt to England will be increased by several days. This lengthening of shipping routes will be in addition to the present delay of waiting for convoys which are necessarily slow.

The result of this delay in shipping service will be that if Britain is to maintain its present rate of supply, more ships will be needed immediately.

Oil Route Important

The Mediterranean route has been important because of the large quantities of oil from the Near East—estimated to be about 250,000 barrels daily—which are moved through this route. Many more tankers would be necessary to move this amount of oil, using the route around South Africa.

Another important aspect of the Mediterranean route has been its use in supplying British and French troops quartered in the Levant. Curtailment of supplies might complicate the task of maintaining these forces.

New British Moves Point To Mussolini's Indecision

Continued from Page 1

tering prizes attract him more than the danger of a German victory appeals to him. But if so, there is still reason to believe that many other Italians think differently.

Even if Signor Mussolini can still hope that a victorious Hitler would leave him in undisputed mastery of the Middle Sea, a large number of his fellow countrymen have no such illusions.

Is Army Ready?

At the moment, moreover, numerous signs point to the danger should Premier Mussolini decide to throw in his lot with the Führer. The Italian Army is still in the process of reorganization. The country is still smarting from the wounds received in Ethiopia and Spain. War, after the first burst of enthusiasm, would undoubtedly be unpopular.

Furthermore, there is the vital fact that from the moment war started Italy would be cut off from all external supplies except from Germany. Generally, most Italian coal and all its oil is sea borne. Though there are large reserves of the latter in the country, there is a grave shortage of coal—so grave that competent judges believe that Italian industry would have to pack up after six months at the most.

Italy is also understood to be short of corn, meat, rubber, and all kinds of metals, almost all of which would have to come either past Gibraltar or Port Said.

It is argued, therefore, that Signor Mussolini could only to decide to enter the war now if he felt it was nearing the end—which perhaps it is. Some observers, for example, the British journalist Mr. Vernon Bartlett writing in today's News Chronicle, declare Reichsführer Hitler would not have gone into Norway if he had not been desperate. But in such a case it is difficult to believe that Premier Mussolini will not see the red light and stay out.

It is idle, however, to ignore the possibility of Premier Mussolini's coming in on Herr Hitler's side either now or soon. If he did, what would Spain do? and the Balkans? and Russia?

These are questions which nobody cares to try to answer.

One thing, however, is certain: Britain and France still control the sea despite the commissioning of a new Italian battleship of 35,000 tons, the Vittorio Veneto. The fantastic German claims, which have already sunk the whole British fleet several times over—on paper—do not alter the fact which is well known to Premier Mussolini that Britain's naval losses since Herr Hitler invaded Norway have been far from serious, whereas one third of Germany's capital ships and cruisers have been put out of action.

Thus if there should be a war in the Mediterranean the Allies would be able to send even more warships there than are there at present.

Polish Relief Food at Genoa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1 — A preliminary shipment of 286 tons of food to head off suffering in the German-occupied portion of Poland has arrived in Genoa, Italy, and will be followed this week by two more loads totalling 1,100 tons, Maurice Pate, Vice-President of the Commission for Polish Relief, announced here today.

Recent contributions of more than $50,000 to the Paderewski Fund, fund-raising agency for the Commission, helped to buy the food, Mr. Pate added.

The first shipment is expected to reach Warsaw in a fortnight, whence it will go to relief kitchens of Polish and Jewish philanthropic agencies for distribution with the co-operation of the Commission's aides abroad. Colonel Joseph W. Kruger, in charge of food purchases and shipments for the Commission here, estimated that half the population in the Government Generale—about 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 persons—are in "sore distress." Concentrated foods, including 186 tons of evaporated milk, 49 tons of lard and 33 tons of vegetable fats comprise the first cargo, he added.

Mr. Pate said that representatives of the Commission were negotiating with Allied and other governments for gifts to supplement resources of private agencies. A monthly minimum of $2,000,000 should go toward the relief of Polish war sufferers, he added. Co-operation by the Allies had been obtained to assure safe shipment of relief cargoes, Mr. Pate disclosed.

"Passage of this food through the Allied blockade was effected through agreement with the British Government," he continued. "Transshipment of the goods across the Italian railways is arranged at half regular rates, and we expect that free shipment on the German railways is being negotiated."

Contributions announced yesterday at headquarters, 37 East Thirty-Sixth Street, were: New York City Committee, $13,000; Detroit Committee, $10,000; Boston Committee, $5,000; Cleveland Committee, $2,000; Philadelphia Committee, $14,000; Massachusetts State Committee, $428; Hollywood Committee, $220; Erie, Pa., Committee, $260; Cliffside Park, N. J., Committee, $200; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, $2,500; Washington, D. C., Committee, $1,000.

Major William J. Walsh, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Fund, said that State and city contributions came largely as a result of benefit concerts by Josef Hofmann, Artur Rubenstein, Sigismond Stojokowski, and other artists.

Allied Supplies Of Oil Involved

TULSA, Okla, May 1 (AP)—Direct Allied access to a substantial supply of vital oil would be lost if the Mediterranean is closed to British tankers, sources here point out.

No figures for war needs have been obtainable but France and England bought a total of about 400,000 barrels daily before hostilities began.

Altogether, Iraq, Iran, and Rumania were estimated to have made available about 165,000 barrels of oil, or its refined products daily to the Allies through Mediterranean ports.

Abadan, on the Persian Gulf, was estimated to be exporting about 215,000 barrels daily from Iran, with about 50,000 of it going to the Allies through the Red Sea, Suez Canal and Mediterranean. The remainder is needed by Britain in the Far East and Australia.

British Warn Italy Against Yugoslav Coup

Continued from Page 1

British diplomacy on the scene. Alarmist reports from Belgrade to London already had caused concern and pessimism even in British circles here.

These reports gave rise to the earlier veiled warnings that Britain would not stand idly by in the event of a march on Yugoslavia and now apparently have produced today's warning action.

However, it is noted that the British order closing the Mediterranean route to the East was a negative, rather than a positive warning. It conspicuously did not contain any naval threats. It did not directly affect Italy in any way. It was also accompanied by assurance to British shippers that this diversion would not last any longer than was necessary. Clearly then, the British Government is proceeding carefully and wishes it understood here that this latest gesture is only of a tentative character.

Finally, such is the delicate position of Italy as between the belligerents of both sides that this British action may even serve an Italian purpose. Should it have been decided to dissuade Berlin from any military steps in the Balkans, today's fresh indication that these might involve complications with the Allies would serve as a useful supporting argument.

British Precautions

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—The British "precautions" to protect British shipping in the Mediterranean were disclosed in an authorized statement last night which said:

"It is learned in authoritative circles that pronouncements by Italians in responsible positions and the attitude of the Italian press have been recently of such a character as to make it necessary for His Majesty's Government to take certain precautions as regards British shipping which would normally pass through the Mediterranean.

"They do not intend, however, to continue these precautions any longer than is necessary and they hope that circumstances will permit their cancellation in the near future."

The exact nature of the precautions was not stated, but it was understood that much British shipping is being routed around South Africa.

Britain put this very same precaution into effect last September, but rescinded it when Italy stayed neutral.

Italy 'Ready'

BERLIN, May 1 (AP)—Pietro Capoferri, member of the Italian Fascist Grand Council, told workers in the I. G. Farben plant in Leverkusen yesterday:

"When Il Duce gives us the command we will march with you to the triumph of justice and the triumph of liberty."

Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front and host to Signor Capoferri at the rally, responded that German-Italian friendship was not an "artificial one," but based on a community of ideas.

U. S. and Italy

ROME, May 1 (AP)—United States Ambassador William Phillips visited Premier Mussolini to get first hand information on Italy's position and intentions.

New Italian Taxes

ROME, May 1 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet today decreed a special excess profits tax on earnings attributable to war conditions.

The tax, graduated from 10 to 60 per cent, will be applied when the total annual earning exceeds 12,000 lire (about $600).

Galbraith Elected

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Commander T. D. Galbraith, a National Government candidate, today defeated John Nicolson, a "stop-the-war" candidate, in a Pollok constituency by-election to fill the parliamentary vacancy caused by the passing of Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping.

Commander Galbraith polled 17,850 votes to Mr. Nicolson's 2,401. It was the seventh defeat for "stop-the-war" candidates.

War Overshadows May Day As Troops March in Moscow

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP)—War Commissar Clement E. Voroshiloff declared in a May Day address today that it is necessary "to double our vigilance and strengthen our army and navy. . . . The U. S. S. R. is only standing aloof from the war."

Speaking to Red Army troops which staged an impressive review, the Commissar said: "Today there is a deeper difference between the capitalistic and Soviet countries and deep is the abyss between them.

"The international situation is very tangled. The incendiaries of war will try to involve our country in the war."

Leaders Watch

Joseph Stalin, Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Mr. Voroshiloff, and other Soviet leaders stood for hours on the Lenin tomb in Red Square reviewing a parade of troops and singing workers.

The dominant theme in the May Day celebration in this world capital of Communism was that workers of the world should unite under the Communist banner against capitalism and war.

In contrast to the practice of former years marching workers carried no caricatures of Reichsführer Hitler.

The day was celebrated in Communist fashion in territories acquired in Poland and Finland. There was an imposing military review in Leningrad, principal base of the recent war with Finland.

Diplomats Present

Diplomats and military attachés of foreign powers witnessed the spectacle in Red Square. Mrs. Laurence A. Steinhardt, wife of the United States Ambassador, Walter Thurston, Counselor of Embassy, and others of the Embassy staff were spectators. Mr. Steinhardt is en route to the United States.

Numerous military men were awarded the title of "hero of the Soviet Union." The day was also marked by the award of other decorations.

The Molotoff statement attacked "socialist reactionary trade union leaders," and said workers in capitalist countries were sent to the trenches while the rich remained at home to make huge profits out of the war.

The Communist International's annual May Day appeal coupled its usual exhortation for workers of the world to unite under the Red banner with a charge that United States "bourgeoisie" is casting greedy eyes toward Greenland, Iceland, and British-French possessions in the West Indies.

Furthermore, the lengthy appeal, bearing the signature of the Comintern Executive Committee, asserted that new wars are threatened in the Pacific by imperialistic arguments, one of which it said is waxing heatedly among Japan, Britain, and the United States over the Netherlands East Indies.

As to the European war, the appeal said it threatens to spread to the Balkans and the Near East, with Italy ready to go in.

It then came forward with its usual theme that the best way out of it all is for workers of the world to unite under the Red banner against capitalism and war.

It pictured Russia, fresh from its triumph over Finland and with its "policy of honest neutrality toward those who don't violate her rights," as the object of Allied ire because of its policy of peace with Germany and because it "gives all good things of the world to her population."

Mexicans Parade

MEXICO, D. F., May 1 (AP)—About 32,000 workers were called out today for a May Day parade before President Cardenas and Cabinet members. A five-hour suspension of street car and bus services was ordered during the celebration.

Hess Confident

BERLIN, May 1 (AP)—Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party deputy, told a May Day audience of workers in the Krupp Locomotive Works at Essen today that the German people were celebrating "with the certainty of victory as never before." He ridiculed the Allied hope of internal German collapse. May Day is known as "National Labor Day" in Germany.

'Front' Trial Hears About Men At Gun Practice

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Curious short notations on papers alleged to have been seized at the home of one defendant, which alluded to military and counter-revolutionary objectives, were a part of the evidence today in the trial of 16 men accused of plotting the overthrow of the United States Government.

A memorandum, which the Government said was written by defendant John F. Cassidy, listed such subjects as "Counter revolution—nationalist army vs. Communist Army; throw a ring of steel around the city"; "30,000 rounds Camp Dix," and "contacts United States Army-Department of Justice."

A letter from William Gerald Bishop, another defendant, to Mr. Cassidy, which also was introduced in evidence yesterday, said it had been written in a lonely, mountainous region of West Virginia where Bishop claimed "about 800 men" were practicing with light machine guns."

Another letter, on Christian Front stationery, alleged to have been written by Mr. Cassidy, said the "Meat of the entire idea" of the Christian Front was the organization of plans against an imminent Communist revolution.

The letter, on the back of which notes had been made, appeared to be a form letter addressed to clergymen, asking that they acquaint themselves with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's former magazine Social Justice and mention it in their parish announcements.

"The guiding light, whose truths we follow is the magazine Social Justice. Though unassociated with its militant editor, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, we pledge ourselves to defend him and all other true soldiers of Christ with the last drop of blood."

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San Francisco Is Facing Acute Transit Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Although this city has three transit companies, two of them operating competing lines with double tracks in each direction down the main business thoroughfare, Market Street, one of the companies charging seven cents a ride, and the other two lines, including the famous cable car system, five cents, still there is a lively demand for immediate solution of the "transportation problem."

The Municipal Railway with a five-cent fare reports substantial demands from many patrons, civic organizations, and 35 outlying residential districts for an extension of its track and bus service. At present the city-owned lines have only about 300 cars to the private line's 900, yet the municipal system claims to carry 47 per cent of the city's street car traffic.

Originally both lines had five-cent fares, but when the Market Street Railway changed to seven cents it lost much of its patronage. Apparently the cable cars, which smoothly and easily surmount hills which seem at times perpendicular, is not involved in the present debate.

Agree on One Thing

On one point press, public, and business are agreed: there is a need for faster and more plentiful transit service during rush hours downtown and to new and popular residential districts.

As is usual where civic transportation problems involve more than one line, and often when they do not, there is considerable pressure being exerted in San Francisco to do two things: pay for extension of service out of tax funds or raise the fare. A bond issue is possible under the charter, but past experience in bond issues in the city indicates that it is next to impossible to get another passed, at least on the transit question.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, opposing use of tax money or a bond issue for transit extensions, says that it has been "conclusively demonstrated in San Francisco that a five-cent streetcar fare is an insufficient amount to maintain either a private or municipal railway on a self-sustaining basis and at the same time provide for replacement of obsolete equipment."

Urges Pay-as-You-Go Plan

It favors a pay-as-you-go plan by raising fares, citing a survey which concluded that the average carfare in the United States is 8 1-3 cents, and it mentions New York City's experience with five-cent fares and highly subsidized transit lines. The Chamber declares it is ready to "take the leadership" in getting the best in street transit for the city.

The Municipal Railway stands firm for retention of the five-cent fare. Edward G. Cahill, manager of the Public Utilities Department, basing his stand on rate surveys and experience of the local private line in raising rates, simply says an increased fare will not provide money needed for extensions. All an increased fare does, he says, is curtail the number of people using streetcars. What the Municipal Railway wants to do is to serve a greater number.

The city-owned line bases its plea for limited tax funds to build needed extensions on what appears to be a fairly clean tax record. In the 27 years since it was established in 1913 it has only asked for tax money two years, the crash era of 1930 and 1931. It claims 25 years of successful paying as it served, retiring of its bonds, and it points to numerous extensions and replacements made in those 25 years, while it operated in the black.

Now Needs Help, It Says

Now, however, the Railway says it cannot make needed extension without help outside of its revenue. So it is asking a top limit of $500,000 from tax funds, which officials declare is quite a modest request.

How this $500,000 would be spread out on downtown properties is simply explained in the following illustration, using actual assessment figures on a large office building with 22 stories.

The building and land are assessed at $586,140 a year, which means each floor is assessed at an average of $26,000. The railway's requested $500,000 would, it is said, mean an increase of 6¼ cents for $100 in the tax rate or an average tax cost of $16.65 a year for each floor of the skyscraper.

With such figures to work on the Municipal Railway then cites the fact that large business firms are moving out of downtown areas because of transportation and traffic problems. It lists quite an important-sounding list of industries which would pay a yearly rental of $25,000 or more for a skyscraper floor.

Of course in San Francisco as in other large cities of the country there is a hue and cry for decreased taxes. The combined city and county tax rate is $3.937 for $100. Assessment is said to be 50 per cent of value. This rate, according to the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research which makes a yearly survey of taxes in the major cities of the United States, is lower than in most of them, a Municipal Railway official here declares.

Nears Citizenship Goal After 30 Years

© Harris & Ewing

White House Peanut Vendor Looks Toward August

Steve Vasilikos, whose peanut stand just outside the White House grounds in Washington has been patronized by all the Presidents in his many years there, will be awarded his citizenship papers on the first Tuesday in August, he says. For years Washington police have tried to bar him from his location as a traffic menace. Mrs. Roosevelt's help saved him the last time.

House Committee Shelves Hatch Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1 — The same House Judiciary Committee which held up the original Hatch bill on pernicious political activities for 2½ months last year, announced today that it had shelved the second Hatch clean-government bill for the remainder of the session.

The announcement was made by Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, which has had the bill, already approved by the Senate, for more than a month.

Immediate efforts will be made by friends of the bill, which supplements that passed last year, to bring it out of Committee for House action. The present bill limits political activity of state employees paid wholly or in part from Federal funds. It passed the Senate March 18 by 58 to 22 with the active assistance of the National Civil Service Reform League and various reform organizations.

Roosevelt Approval

The first Hatch bill was directed toward Federal executive employees in its ban on pernicious political activity. In signing it President Roosevelt recommended that the Act be extended to cover state and local employees as well. It is the effort of the present bill to do this.

Obstacles faced by the new effort to clean up state politics parallel closely those which obstructed the original Hatch bill which emerged finally victorious last year. After passing the Senate, the House Judiciary Committee first subjected the first bill to long delays from April 19 to July 5 and when it reported it out added an amendment which Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico declared "emasculated" a whole section. The full House defeated this amendment and, in fact, before passing it, added several changes, later accepted by the Senate, which strengthened instead of weakened the bill.

When the present bill, striking at political activity of state employees, passed the Senate it was approved by every Republican and opposed by almost one half the Democrats. In an effort to make the bill unpalatable to Republicans, Senate Democrats loaded it with an amendment forbidding any person to contribute, directly or indirectly, more than $5,000 to any candidate, committee or party for use in any campaign for a Federal office. Inasmuch as Republicans usually get more large gifts from individuals than the Democrats this section was aimed at them. On the other hand a section forbids any political contribution by any person or firm holding a Government contract.

Some Exceptions Made

State and local employees covered by the pending bill are those who exercise "any function in connection with any activity" financed even in part by Federal funds. Exceptions are made not only for employees of educational, philanthropic, and similar bodies but also for governors, mayors, and other persons holding elective positions.

The latest Committee vote to table the Hatch measure was reported as 14 to 10. On March 27 a subcommittee recommended unanimously that the bill be enacted.

Meanwhile the House started afresh on the Wage-Hour Act debate, after defeating sweeping amendments contained in the Barden bill after its own author had disowned it.

Prior to this declaration by Representative Graham A. Barden (D) of North Carolina, author of the defeated bill, the House had accepted a surprise amendment preserving the 30-cent-an-hour minimum wage. The Barden bill, in its original form, would have exempted as many as 1,000,000 workers, according to some estimates, from the minimum wage, as well as the maximum 42-hour-a-week provisions.

Strike Keeps Milk Off Chicago Tables

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Several hundred thousand Chicago and suburban residents went without milk and cream for breakfast this morning.

A strike voted by the Milk Wagon Drivers union halted virtually all home deliveries in the metropolitan area.

Drivers stopped work because of a dispute over a new wage contract with the Associated Milk Dealers of Chicago. Their old contract expired at midnight last night.

Negotiations between union represenatives and the dealers broke down shortly before 2 a. m., and union officials announced the strike was on.

Dealers sought a contract calling for a wage scale of $30 a week plus commissions. The union held out for the old scale of $48, plus commissions.

Residents in the metropolitan area consume more than 1,500,000 quarts of milk daily. An estimated 48 per cent is home delivered.

Approximately 4,000 drivers were affected by the dispute.

$1,000,000 For Hitler Arrest Posted by Carnegie President

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—A reward of $1,000,000 in cash for the delivery of Adolf Hitler "alive, unwounded and unhurt" into the custody of the League of Nations was offered last night by Samuel Harden Church, President of the Carnegie Institute.

His offer, made in "good faith" in behalf of a group of Pittsburgh residents, was outlined in the following letter to the New York Times:

"In order to prevent further bloodshed and outrage in this war of the German aggression, I am authorized by competent Americans to offer a reward of $1,000,000 to be paid in cash to the person or persons who will deliver Adolf Hitler, alive, unwounded and unhurt, into the custody of the League of Nations for trial before a high court of justice for his crimes against the peace and dignity of the world. This proposal will stand good through the month of May, 1940.

"Samuel Harden Church, President, of the Carnegie Institute."

Mr. Church, in Pittsburgh, said in a telephone interview with the Times, that the time limitation was made in order to insure that seekers after the reward would act quickly.

Asked if he was acting in his capacity as President of the Carnegie Institute, one of the major educational and cultural organizations set up by the steel master, Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Church replied:

"I see no objection to my making the offer as President of the Institute. It chimes perfectly with the ideals of Andrew Carnegie. After all, he founded a peace organization. And he firmly believed in an association of the nations with power to enforce peace."

Mr. Church told the Times the question of offering the reward had been under discussion by a group of members of the Duquesne Club in Pittsburgh for two or three months.

"I have held back quite a while, not that I doubted the possibility of success of the plan—nor do I doubt it now—but because I doubted that it would strike the imagination of the world in the manner that it should.

"But I felt that there was some power in the idea, especially so because it is not in any sense an offer of reward for an assassination, and so I have come to believe that it will indeed catch people's imagination."

Mr. Church said that although the group backing the project realized the possibility of achieving its aim was slight, they decided to make the offer anyway on the ground that the capture of Herr Hitler would avert untold suffering.

Problem for U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The offer by Samuel Harden Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, of a $1,000,000 reward for the capture of Adolf Hitler prompted State Department officials today to make a close study of President Roosevelt's proclamation of United States neutrality in the European War.

They declined to comment openly whether the reward offer directly involved any sections of the proclamation but there were various ones which they said might bear upon the situation.

Illinois Finances To Get Inquiry

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1 (AP)—A broad investigation of the Horner Administration's spending was voted unanimously yesterday by the House during a tense day which saw Lieut. Gov. John Stelle surrender his disputed claim to the title of Acting Governor.

Mr. Stelle quietly took his customary place as Presiding Officer of the Senate when the special session of the Illinois General Assembly opened, thus dropping automatically his claim of having taken over the duties of Gov. Henry Horner.

The proposal to "investigate the entire condition of State finances" was approved by a vote of 136 to 0 when Administration Democrats suddenly dropped all opposition to the resolution, introduced by Representative Robert J. Branson of Centralia, Republican leader.

Television Trade Expects To Hit Its Stride This Year

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Before 1940 has run its span, television will be available in perhaps a limited commercial form with flexible standards to guard against obsolescence according to reliable Washington radio sources.

One fundamental fact sticks out above the furore caused by the Federal Communication Commission's sudden order several weeks ago cancelling limited commercial service, this Capital opinion holds. It is the consensus of the trade—manufacturers, engineers, regulators, Congress and even the President—that television is ready for the American home.

That the F. C. C. will go ahead fixing a set of standards sufficiently flexible to allow for experimental developments now seems assured, according to our Washington informant. It is generally conceded that the R. C. A. example of launching an extensive set merchandising campaign—which drew the F. C. C.'s fire—presented actually a strong argument for going ahead to get a number of picture receivers in circulation. Despite all the laboratory experience it is the public reaction to television pictures that will eventually mould programs.

Wheeler Soothes

At the hearing in Washington, ordered after the F.C.C.'s cancellation order, there was sharp debate between James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the FCC and David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana acted as peacemaker, however, smoothing the ruffled feelings on both sides and it was he who proposed that the television interests get together, decide on standards and begin production as soon as possible on a receiver capable of picking up any kind of transmission.

Since R.C.A.-N.B.C. has the only television transmission available in New York City, Mr. Sarnoff logically saw no reason why his company should build receivers for types of transmission not yet available. As if to meet this objection the FCC thereupon the day after the hearing authorized the Du Mont Laboratories of Passaic, N. J., a leading rival of the RCA-NBC system, to build its own station in New York and begin transmitting a competing picture signal. The only other potential television competitor is the Columbia Broadcasting System which has adopted the RCA system .

Du Mont is being backed by Paramount Pictures and as such is a natural rival of Radio Pictures, the motion picture subsidiary of the RCA.

Paper to Feature Radio

Plans for extensive coverage of radio news have been announced in a new publication, PM, which is to be inaugurated in New York early in June. PM is to be a five cent evening newspaper.

According to a letter from John T. McManus, former radio editor of Time magazine and now radio editor of PM, to Louis Ruppel of the Columbia Broadcasting System, PM will give over as many as four of its pages daily to radio programs, personalities, politics (when they emerge from the shadow-boxing stage), and technical developments when they can be directly translated into something the listener can tune in or plug in. It will also make a great try at presenting a daily listener's digest of the preceding hours up to press time, according to Mr. McManus.

This comprehensive coverage of radio is based on Mr. McManus's belief that the radio set is in use something like five hours a day in five-sixths of all American homes. This is a bigger play than almost any feature of wide-awake living gets, Mr. McManus believes.

PM intends to treat a daytime serial garden seed offer, for instance, as beg and readable news as an unmannerly eagle in Studio 8H (an occurrence in the Fred Allen show). An educational program that really "gets in the groove," Mr. McManus holds, could be just as important news as Artie Shaw stepping out of it.

Crawford Trustee Dismissal Upheld

PITTSBURGH, May 1 (AP)—Three judges of the Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) Orphans Court upheld the dismissal of Mrs. Annie Laurie Crawford as co-trustee of a $12,000,000 estate left in trust for her daughter by George W. Crawford, one-time Chairman of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company.

The three judges ruled April 29 that Mrs. Crawford of Greenwich, Conn., had disqualified herself as a trustee when she elected to take a widow's share of 50 per cent of the $25,000,000 estate left by Crawford, who died in 1935, instead of the income from the holdings. Mrs. Crawford had appealed from her dismissal by Judge Thomas P. Trimble of Orphans Court.

The court said Crawford had clearly provided in his will that the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh should be the sole trustee of the minor daughter's trust fund in the event Mrs. Crawford took a widow's share of the estate.

Hitler Fall Seen By Archduke Otto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Archduke Otto, of the House of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austro-Hungarian throne, holds that Adolf Hitler may be preparing his own ultimate downfall by absorbing non-German peoples into the Reich.

The possibility of revolution by Poles, Czechs, Danes, and now Norwegians, with subsequent dissolution of Hitler's Germany was seen in a prepared statement which he gave to the press before leaving here for Paris by way of Lisbon aboard the Atlantic Clipper from La Guardia Field yesterday. Anarchy will rule Europe should the Nazi regime "unbelievably" emerge victorious from the conflict, Archduke Otto's statement added.

"Such an anarchy," he said, "would undoubtedly affect the economic security of all nations, including those of the Western Hemisphere."

Archduke Otto's signature on the passenger list of the clipper was "Otto De Bar." He gave his nationality as Hungarian and said he had no occupation. He was accompanied by Count Francis von Trauttmansdorff. Among the 18 passengers were Mlle. Eve Curie, Eugene Gentil, of the French Purchasing Commission to the United States, and Charles Rist, economic adviser to the French Ministry of Blockade.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
May 1, 1940

Industrial Co-operatives Inspire Women Of China

Coming Like New Ray of Hope to Disheartened Villages, This Fine Movement Is Rehabilitating Thousands

By Agnes Flexner
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The effect of the undeclared war with Japan on millions of Chinese women has been catastrophic. Many whose husbands are fighting or have been killed have suddenly been faced with the necessity of earning a livelihood for themselves and their children—although they know no craft or trade. Millions more are homeless in strange provinces, refugees from the despoiled and captured seaboard.

Even those fortunate women who possess a little money are having trouble finding what they want in the markets. The furious struggle over the Shanghai and Canton regions resulted in the destruction or capture of 90 per cent of China's modern industry. Such transportation facilities as have not been wrecked by bombs are needed by the Government for military necessities. So today few goods can be transported inland from the region in which they are manufactured.

Solution Is Found

Here is a supply of eager labor, a clamoring market, and a country rich in raw materials. These circumstances produced in the minds of certain patriotic Chinese, and foreign friends of China, a plan for solving several of China's major problems at one stroke. Adopted by H. H. Kung, then President of the Executive Council, backed by the Headquarters of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and launched in September, 1938, with the encouragement and help of Madame Chiang—the plan is to lend small groups of workers sums with which to set themselves up in productive business on a co-operative basis. These groups are called Chinese Industrial Co-operatives.

The greatest demand is for textiles, and it is so great that those produced by the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives are often sold long before they come off the looms. Hence, about one third of the co-operatives are now occupied with textile production. Cotton is grown in Central and Northwest China; and the West produces wool. Co-operatives flourish here for ginning, carding, spinning, bleaching, weaving, dyeing, sewing, and knitting. In the South the chief textile raw material is ramie fiber, which is processed very much as is linen. It has a silky luster, is very durable and little affected by moisture, and is one of the strongest and finest of all fibers. It can be spun as fine as flax.

They Work in Caves

Before the fall of Hankow, Madame Chiang Kai-shek gave the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives money to move 4,000 mill girls from the threatened city. They were sent to Northwest China where they live in caves carved from the fine, tightly packed soil known as loess, in airy rooms which are warm in winter and cool in summer. They spin and weave, supporting themselves and their children. These girls had belonged to the rare groups of Chinese women who habitually support their husbands, the men spending their idle days loafing in the tea houses. The Co-operatives' organizer, a very Solomon for tact and wisdom, has so tantalized these men by the promise of a gold-washing co-operative that now they are to be found daily in the local rivers, busily washing gold from the sandy beds!

The Chinese Industrial Co-operatives' organizers found that the spinning wheel in common use among the peasants was not efficient; the wheel was turned by the right hand, and the wool or cotton controlled by the left. Although the type of wheel formerly used in New England was far superior to this in that it was run by a foot pedal, it was too expensive. Experts developed a simpler and stronger one, that was powered by a foot pedal and capable of being produced in mass by Co-operative machine shops all over China. It is much easier to learn spinning on this machine. And with its aid, four times as much yarn can be produced in a day as was formerly possible.

How Co-operatives Function

The functioning of the textile co-operatives is typical of the system as a whole. In the various co-operatives, for both men and women, classes in reading are provided, and discussions are held for the purpose of helping workers to meet their unaccustomed problems. The women's co-operatives have, in addition, nurseries, kindergartens, maternal welfare classes, and a program for stimulating the women to improve their own place in the social structure and to widen their mental horizons.

Su Lin's story will show very well how Chinese Industrial Co-operatives are already bringing rehabilitation to thousands, and promising it to millions. Su Lin lived in a town in the Northwest, and became aware of the seriousness of the long-rumored Japanese aggression only as it grew difficult to purchase household supplies.

The village at last realized that it must send fighting men to help save China. Su Lin's husband went. She and her children were not able to make the farm pay; so presently they were without support. In the village many of their neighbors were similarly embarrassed, and there was a steady succession of refugees coming in from the occupied areas. Goods became scarcer and prices higher. Even in a country where disasters have been numerous, this was becoming a major catastrophe, and with no end in sight.

The Way It Began

Then one day, about a year ago, a couple of young men appeared in the village. And everyone soon knew—for no one was backward in asking—that these young men were engineers who would stay awhile to find out what crops and animals the farmers grew and what useful minerals might be dug out of the hills. A few days later some women came. They talked to the women in the village, offering to hold classes for the refugee children.

The teachers said that if the women would form themselves in groups, some to make sandals, some cotton cloth, others gauze for the Red Cross, blankets, cotton socks, jams, dried beef, and the like, each group could sell its produce, and the members could split the profits among themselves. The women laughed good humoredly but with a little bitterness at such a pipe dream—because everyone knew that Wang, the merchant, would lend you money to set yourself up in business only if he were sure of his 180 per cent per annum on the investment.

But the teachers said that they came from an office in the chief city of the Province, and were prepared to lend money to such groups at almost no interest at all. They also said they were ready to teach the untrained women the necessary crafts, and show them how to keep accounts and run their shops. All this was so improbable that the women refused to believe it.

The teachers proved that they were not joking. They set up classes in spinning and weaving, and taught about 50 women to use the new little spinning wheels and simple looms sent up from the Co-operatives' depot. After three weeks, Su Lin and a bold group, knowing they could hardly become worse off, accepted the offer.

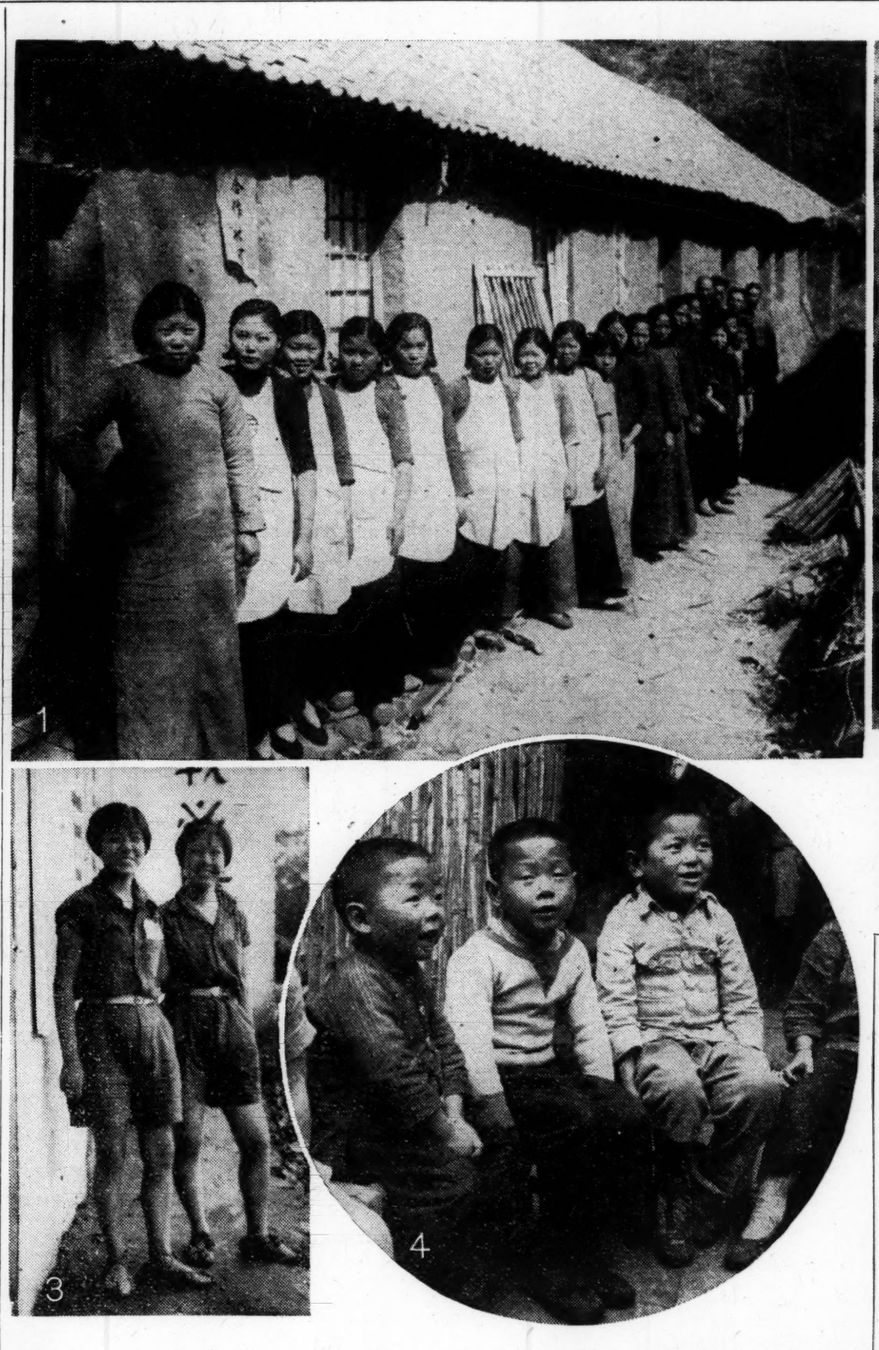
They were read a model constitution for co-operative societies, and were told that it was based on the experience of hundreds of co-operating groups which had long been established in a far-off place called Sweden and which had worked extremely well. Each member must have between 3 and 20 "shares" in the enterprise, to guarantee her attention, but avoid her domination. If a member had not cash to pay for her shares, she could be given credit until she earned some.

Constitution Duly Signed

At length everybody understood, everybody agreed. The constitution of the Flowering Plum Industrial Productive Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Ping Hsien (county) was duly signed and witnessed; and the 15 women belonging thereto went to work in a spacious —and inconspicuous—cave. They were very much pleased with this cave; because only the week before word had come that a more pretentious co-operative, in a city to the south, had been hit by an incendiary bomb, and all the men in it had had to work feverishly to save the machinery and goods from complete destruction.

Using machines and materials purchased with the C. I. C. loan, the women worked with enthusiasm, coming to understand the essentials of business management and learning to untangle their accounts. At first when people came to buy their cloth, they giggled to each other and said: "How much shall we charge for this piece?" Then they settled down to a good high price. But so few people in the village were able to afford their goods at that rate that business languished—until the teachers showed them that if they would sell their goods at a more reasonable figure they would dispose of all they could produce and make a profit sufficient to repay their loan and support their families decently.

This is just one group. There are now 1,700 such co-operatives already established in the length and breadth of free China. The central organization has been such as to prepare for expansion as rapidly as money is received. And the present goal of 30,000 units may be reached in the next two years. The revolving fund is made up of gifts and loans of every size —from people all over the world who see in the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives a tremendous factor in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of China.



(1) These Chinese girls were among the 4,000 mill workers who were sent to Northwest China from Hankow before the fall of that city. Under the direction of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, they now spin and weave to support themselves and their children. (2) This girl is busy skeining silk. (3) These two young women are students at one of the training schools where CIC organizers take a three months' course to prepare themselves for multifarious duties in the field. Their duties will include such work as instructing the prospective co-operators in crafts, in accounting, business practice, reading, co-operating, etc. (4) The Women's Work Department runs a kindergarten and these are some of its small pupils.

Makes Flowers From Tarpon Scales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Nellie Coville has discovered a new use for the tarpon, mighty "silver king" of Florida waters. She makes gorgeous flower clusters from his big, crisp, pearl-colored scales!

Her finished products are wall plaques, ranging in size from a saucer to a steak platter. Assembled with pine cones, bamboo sprouts, tiny seashells, acorns and other bits of nature found near her South Florida home, these tarpon scales evolve into ornaments of great beauty.

As a background, Mrs. Coville uses three-ply pine boards, milled especially for her, to hold the sprays of lifelike flowers. Phonograph records also make excellent plaques, she has found, and she uses them whenever she finds a stack of the old disc-type recordings.

All proceeds from her sales go to charitable institutions, especially to orphanages throughout the country. The widow of a wealthy Michigan lumber magnate, Mrs. Coville started this new craft in an effort to continue his contributions to charity without drawing on the estate. It was an adventure on her part, but it has been most successful. She has sold over a thousand of her plaques, which cost from 20 cents to $5 each.

A tireless worker in her hobby, which calls for painstaking skill as well as ingenuity in design, Mrs. Coville frequently rises at 3 or 4 a. m. to start work, and many nights find her working past midnight.

"This job begins by grading the tarpon scales," she explained. "Many of them are half-moon shaped and as large as potato chips. I can make leaves or petals almost as big as desired."

Throughout her busy days, Mrs. Coville experiences but one drawback. This is the occasional depletion of her stock of raw materials, especially the tarpon scales. She has perfected over the past decade a specially prepared paint and lacquer that give a high lustre to her plaques.

In the summer, she returns to Alpena, Michigan, for a vacation. "But even there," she declared with a smile, "I spend most of my time making plaques."

Keeping the New England Homestead at Its Best

This Worcester County Extension Service Project Has Had Thrilling Results

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping the New England Homestead at Its Best—This is one of the newer projects of the Worcester County (Mass.) Extension Service. Some folks have an idea that the only Extension Service projects are canning and sewing, but most rural women have been canning for so many years now that all they need is one meeting a year as a "refresher course" to keep up-to-date on the latest food preservation ideas. Even the new brides are quite likely to have been doing canning for years as 4-H girls. As for the sewing, these classes are popular with the newer homemakers, but since clothing construction has been taught by demonstration agents for 25 years, many women are by this time quite capable of doing a very satisfactory job of dressing the family.

There remains then the opportunity to satisfy some other need of the rural women, and the Extension Service never fails the rural women. So there are many classes now, in which help is freely given in various directions including child training, furniture renovating, training for leadership, and, most interesting of all, keeping the New England homestead at its best.

New England homesteads are interesting to travelers from all over the country, as nowhere else in the United States are found so many homes of such age and historical associations. What some women do to these old homes is strange and wonderful!

Three Lectures

Thus it is that Mr. Arnold Davis from Massachussets State College is giving a course of three lectures each year to a small group of women who own old houses and want to know what they should do with them. Each meeting is held in some fine old home.

The first talk is on architecture, and the very earliest homes, "Cape Cod cottages" and "salt-box houses," are explained. It is amazing what a difference it makes to a woman who has always thought her house was "low and squatty," to find out all at once that she has been living in a genuine Cape Cod cottage all the time. The fact that it's a hundred and fifty years old makes it all the more interesting. It is surely a triumph when a woman learns to appreciate the wide old pine board on her floors, when for years she's been envying the narrow, light-colored hardwood floors of her sister-in-law in town.

One woman with a house over a century old had been planning to buy two modern outside doors containing much glass to help lighten up the inside of the house. These were to replace the original heavy doors which have two small squares of glass and "Witch Cross" paneling. Now she couldn't be persuaded to part with them.

Perhaps a hundred and fifty years have passed since the building of one Cape Cod farmhouse, with its hand-hewed rafters and hand-wrought nails. Here, the present owners, after attending Mr. Davis's lectures, decided to remove the wallpaper from one wall of the living room. Underneath many layers of paper they discovered the entire wall paneled in old pine! Quarts and quarts of paint remover and hours and hours of labor were required to remove several coats of paint of an ugly lead-gray color.

Then the original pine was oiled and waxed, and now it gleams softly again after so many years.

After architecture, Mr. Davis discusses the appropriate furniture for these old houses. Then the last meeting is devoted to old-fashioned gardens.

Concrete Results

After furniture suitable for such homes has been discussed, many a fine old rocker is dragged down from under the eaves in the attic and reupholstered at another Extension Service class. Blanket chests are rescued from storerooms and polished lovingly. These are only a few of the concrete results of a most interesting project. It would be hard to estimate the extent to which such projects may influence whole families. There is a great difference between the mental attitude of a woman who dislikes or is ashamed of her home surroundings, and the attitude of the woman who realizes the value of the genuine old house and furnishing which have been for so long a part of her daily living. Children in such homes as the latter will grow up with far better taste, with a keen appreciation of genuine handcrafts, and a truer sense of values. They will be proud to treasure the worth-while things handed on to them.

Then there will be fewer mahogany tables left to weather out on the back porch, loaded with potted plants. I've even heard of ancient doors being used in the newer hen houses and sheds. I believe it, too. I should! In my own hen house, between the grain-room and the first pen of Rhode Island Red pullets, and put there when I didn't know any better, there's an old, old door complete with hand-wrought iron latch and "H-L" hinges.

Hazel Andrews

This is the fourth in a series of articles on farm women.

House Cleaning à la Susan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you're starting to house clean," began Susan, eyeing the new pair of rubber gloves among my Saturday purchases, "well, could you start with my room, please? And do you s'pose my room could have a spring present of some nice, yellow, ruffle-dy curtains?"

It was not until I was putting up those "ruffle-dy" curtains, a few days later, that I realized how easy it had been, house cleaning that one bedroom. And what a fillip the bright lovely curtains gave it—exactly the way my new spring hat had reacted with me!

A room a week, I decided then and there, with a present of some kind, however small, for each room.

It may be taking longer than the old "house-turned-upside-down" method, but it's a perfectly satisfactory way of house cleaning for me. I can see the complete job ahead as I work, can figure rather well how long it will take to finish washing the woodwork and the floors, and wipe the walls. Polishing two or three pieces of furniture at a time is not tiring, and re-lining drawers of one bureau with paper, and packing away the winter clothes of one person, is not the endless task it has always seemed before. Likewise, the addition of one room's curtains to the week's laundry is hardly noticeable.

And the presents for each room have been much fun and not a great deal of money. Not until I started on David's room and found so many books, toys and games tucked here and there did I realize how much he needed elbow room for them. That meant an unfinished wall bookcase, which he could paint to suit his own tastes. (Bright green, as it turned out!)

To brighten the upstairs hall, I chose a tiny hanging shelf for Susan's "wee" collection. Not all the presents cost money, however. Susan helped me make a quilted cover for the linen chest in my room. The kitchen rated some bright pot-holders, made out of scraps. And for the living room, which is next on my list, there will be half a dozen plants—tulips, narcissus, jonquils—started from bulbs several weeks ago in the darkness of the basement.

It's a grand feeling—this feeling of having one complete room to admire at the end of each week! I think Susan really "had something," when she suggested it.

Swiss Potato Candy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peel and cook
1 good-sized potato until done. Mash and add
Pinch of salt
1 tablespoon milk
1 tablespoon melted butter. When potato is cool, add
½ can of moist coconut (4-oz. can), chopped fine. Work this into the potato, adding
1 teaspoon vanilla. Next work
1½ pound confectioner's sugar into the potato and coconut. Shape into small potatoes and roll in powdered
Cinnamon. Place a few red-hot candies in a dish, sprinkling a few drops of water on them. With a toothpick make eyes on the small potatoes with the red mixture.

This makes about 50 or 60 small potatoes. They are both delicious and inexpensive. **I. R.**

Stay as Feminine as You Can, Arlene Davis Urges Would-Be Women Aviators

Washington

Mrs. Arlene Davis, the world's ranking woman aviator in pilot ratings, offered a few success tips the other day when interviewed by Ruth Cowan, Associated Press reporter. Mrs. Davis' advice was for all the colonels' ladies and Judy O'Gradys who are trying to make good in a man's world.

"Stay as feminine as you can," she advised. "A man is quicker to accept an attractive woman as a competitor. He'll forgive a woman more readily for beating him—if she is good-looking."

A successful artist as well as a flier, Mrs. Davis practices the philosophy she preaches. Comely and smartly dressed, she looked more like a screen star than a pilot who had just flown to Washington from her Cleveland home to attend the convention of the National League of American Pen Women.

Since she took up aviation after her husband, M. Thomas Davis, bought a plane nine years ago, Mrs. Davis has rapidly climbed the ladder of air ratings until she now holds the coveted commercial 4-M license. This entitles her to fly any land or sea plane, with the single exception of the giant transoceanic clippers.

She can discuss blind flying from her experience of "200 hours under the hood"—and she can talk just as enthusiastically about pretty clothes or make-up.

"Women, when they compete with men in occupations usually considered masculine, often 'go masculine' in their clothes," she observed disapprovingly. "Flat heels, mannish suits, an unpowdered nose are definitely a mistake."

Mrs. Davis is optimistic about the opportunities for women in aviation, but she doesn't underestimate the difficulties that are apt to be encountered. She has talked frequently on the subject to school and college groups.

"I tell them," she said, "that so far aviation is a man's field. I tell them they can't be just as good as a man to succeed—they've got to be better. And, above all, they've got to keep attractive."

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Premiere of 'Keep Off the Grass'—Films in Prospect for Boston

Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger Stars of New Musical Revue

By L. A. Sloper

A lavish show, with liberal sprinklings of vulgarity, is the new revue, "Keep Off the Grass," which the Shuberts are offering at the Shubert Theater in Boston in preparation for a Broadway opening in the week of May 20.

In fact, on the opening night in Boston—"first time on any stage" —it was far too lavish. There were so many people in the cast that the stage was often overcrowded, and the show ran until after midnight.

Particularly notable for the contributions of the antic Jimmy Durante and the elastic-legged Ray Bolger, it enlists also the talents of many other adepts in comedy, dancing, and song, not to mention the designers of settings, costumes, and dances.

It has novel items, too. First among them is the "vocal afterpiece" stunt of Virginia O'Brien, who supplies a sort of swing aria da capo to the sentimental songs of Jane Froman. Miss O'Brien sings with an irresistible dead-pan satire which, it must be admitted, is far more entertaining than the objects of its fun-making.

* * *

In her first number Miss O'Brien, perhaps from an initial unease, used so small a voice that it is doubtful whether those back of the third row could quite make out what she was about. But with her second appearance she was more assured, the audience caught on, and she stopped the show completely, taking it right out of the hands of Mr. Durante himself.

But you can't keep a Durante down long. The comedian, who had to hold up one of his sketches for her, immediately took command again by sending his band of stooges off to "make another entrance."

You will probably be hearing a lot about Miss O'Brien, from New York and, later, from Hollywood.

Another novelty was the sketch, "Misinformation Please," which used monkeys to burlesque the experts of a famous radio program, with Mr. Durante as the m. c. This was less successful. Such use of animals causes acute discomfort in some spectators, and the number wasn't very funny anyway.

* * *

That was one of several items which could well be omitted or radically cut, in the necessary process of shortening the show. Other sketches which fell short of being steadily amusing were "The Tree Doctor," in which Mr. Durante burlesques the "Dr. Kildare" movies; "The Fountain," in which Ray Bolger is doused by one of those temperamental drinking "bubblers"; "Museum Piece," with Mr. Durante struggling with inferior material as a lecturer on paintings, and "Toscanini, Stokowski and Me," which also is lacking in comedy values.

There are also too many song numbers in the show. Miss Froman has a mezzo-contralto voice of good quality, but the producers have been too generous with her.

But there is plenty of material for a good show, not all of which depends on bawdiness for its humor. Mr. Durante himself is always a joy, even when the makers of the book have not been too kind to him. On the dancing side, Mr. Bolger is ably supported by Sunnie O'Dea and Betty Bruce. Here again, however, the best use is not made of the talents available. Mr. Balanchine's choregraphy, though competent, is undistinguished.

* * *

A particular flaw in this department is in the employment made of that distinguished exponent of the modern dance, José Limon, who is required to go through meaningless posturings and gesturings which most of the time give him no opportunity to display his abilities. Only occasionally is he able to show his real quality.

Daphne Vane, who partners him in some of his dances, suffers from the same difficulty.

Ilka Chase heads the distaff comedians. Her best work is done in a burlesque of "Gone With the Wind," in which she works to good effect with Messrs. Durante and Bolger, as Rhett and Ashley, and in "Life With Mother," in which she and Mr. Durante satirize the foibles of the President's family.

Other feminine funny people are Nan Rae and Maude Davis, the vaudeville team, who are seen amusingly in a sketch about a bird tour, in "The Squaw Women," and (with Miss Chase) in a skit about the "glamour" debutantes.

Larry Adler does some remarkable things with a harmonica. Hal Nieman, Sid Walker, Jack Gleason, and Peanuts Bohn contribute laughs as a quartet of stooges. Alexander D'Arcy sings with Miss Froman. The De Tuscans are responsible for some lively sword play. And so on. Something will have to be sacrificed, but there will be plenty left.

'Keep Off the Grass'

Shubert Theater, Boston—Beginning April 30, 1940, the Messrs. Shubert present "Keep Off the Grass," a revue in two acts and 28 scenes, with music and lyrics by Jimmy McHugh and Al Dubin and sketches by Mort Lewis, S. J. Kaufman, Parke Levy, Alan Lipscott, and Panama and Frank; choregraphy by George Balanchine, book directed and production lighted by Edward Duryea Dowling, with costumes and scenery by Nat Karson, orchestral arrangements by Hans Spialek and Don Walker and orchestra conducted by John McManus. Produced by the Messrs. Shubert with the following principals:

Jimmy Durante	Ilka Chase
Ray Bolger	Jane Froman
Betty Bruce	Nan Rae
Maude Davis	Larry Adler
Sunnie O'Dea	Alexander D'Arcy
Virginia O'Brien	Jack Gleason
José Limon	Daphne Vane
The De Tuscans	Robert Shackleton
Sid Walker	Peanuts Bohn
Hal Nieman	Emmett Kelly
Margery Moore	Dodson's Monkeys

Andy Devine, Jack Benny, and Eddie 'Rochester' Anderson

In "Buck Benny Rides Again," coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan

© RKO

Scene From 'Abe Lincoln in Illinois'

Film version of the play, scheduled to arrive on the screen at the Keith Memorial Thursday.

Apollo Club Concert Aids Finnish Relief

Presenting a program in Jordan Hall comprised largely of music stemming from Finland, the Apollo Club last night offered, in behalf of the need of the Finnish people, the final concert of its current season. Dr. Thompson Stone conducted and the soloist was Alli Ronka, soprano, whose assistant at the piano was Olga Gellatly. Earl Weidner was in his accustomed place as club accompanist and during the evening James F. Cashman, tenor member of the club, was heard in an obbligato.

The club offered for its first item "Suomi's Marching Song" by Pacius, a stirring opus which served to establish a mood for the evening. "Song of Exile" by Sibelius, "Maryatta's Cradle Song" by Palmgren, and "The Broken Melody" by Sibelius followed in turn, with the Palmgren item easily taking the honors in performance. It was unfortunate for the second Sibelius number that the club could not summon better breath control and diction, since the intrinsic value of this chorus was greater than that of either of the others in the group.

* * *

The second group of choruses included folk songs of Finland arranged by Karl Ekmann, the first number being "Within A Garden," to which Mr. Cashman sang the obbligato in acceptable manner. The remaining items included "Dearest I Would Have Thee Near Me," which revealed good tone quality; "Valley Rose," which might have come to a more imaginative performance; "The Singing Boy," which the audience liked so well that it was repeated, and "In the Spring," the most interesting and to this commentator the most satisfying performance of the group.

"The Captive Queen" by Sibelius, which followed the folk songs, was uneven in performance. The Apollo Club is able at times to summon a very lovely tone, but it seems to be concerned with good diction only a portion of the time. It is disconcerting, therefore, to observe the carelessness which is allowed to mar performances of such a work as that by Sibelius.

"Ships In Harbor" by Bornschein was another instance of muddy diction, with the words too little on the lips, especially in phrases such as "Back from the ports of the East and West." The sentence, "Here's a bark from Rio," was also distorted by diction for which there seemed no valid reason. The club, on the other hand, rose to a well-built climax, with good tone quality.

* * *

One of the most beautifully sung of all the choruses was Appel's "In Flanders Fields." The piece is written with skill, and was impressive. It was followed by "The Ride" by Mabel Daniels, which fell victim to careless diction together with some difficulty with sibilants. The club has capable singers and seemingly should be able to compass such details.

To close the choral portion of the program, the singers offered the Berlioz version of the "Soldiers' and Students' Chorus" from "The Damnation of Faust" in the dual arrangement of English-Latin text.

Miss Ronka offered two groups of songs, the first of which included "Longing," "To the Evening," and "Maiden, Come," by Sibelius, and "In the Barnyard" and "A Kiss," by Kuula. Her brief comments were helpful to those of us unacquainted with the Finnish language. Miss Ronka sings easily and her voice is of good range, pleasant in quality and powerful. If she would eliminate some mannerisms her performance would be more impressive. For her second group she sang "Voici que le printemps" and "Fantoches" by Debussy, "At the Kiln" by Palmgren, and "The Well" by Hageman, with special success in the Palmgren item. Miss Gellatly revealed a fluent technic, but her tone was very inadequate.

An audience surprisingly small, considering the nature of the concert, was warmly applausive throughout the evening.

G. M. S.

News of the Stage

New York

The opening of John Walter Kelly's comedy "Out From Under," has been postponed from tonight until Saturday, May 4, at the Biltmore Theater. According to Brock Pemberton, the producer, the postponement will allow additional rehearsals of new material which has been inserted since work on the play was begun.

* * *

With the departure of Franchot Tone to Hollywood early in June, "The Fifth Column" will close for the summer, The Theater Guild plans to re-open the Benjamin Glazer adaptation of Ernest Hemingway's play in New York next autumn, however, with the return of Mr. Tone. After the conclusion of its New York engagement, "The Fifth Column" will visit Washington, Pittsburgh, and Chicago — three Guild subscription cities—and Detroit, where a subscription season will be inaugurated next fall.

* * *

Katharine Cornell began a five-day engagement in "No Time for Comedy," at the Majestic Theater, Brooklyn, last evening. Acting with Miss Cornell in the S. N. Behrman comedy are the same players who have made a 15,000-mile transcontinental tour with her. The supporting cast includes Francis Lederer, Margalo Gilmore, John Williams, Tom Helmore, Lawrence Fletcher, and Gee Gee James.

* * *

"Reunion in New York," the Viennese revue at the Little Theater, will not close on Saturday evening as had been previously announced. The stock in the American Viennese Group, Inc., which controls "Reunion," has been turned over to the cast of refugee artists, who now have complete control of the show. A new edition is planned with material promised "by leading American playwrights and composers." Guest directors are to lend a hand in preparing the new edition. Meanwhile the group will continue giving Sunday evening performances as part of its extended engagement. Finally, it announces that the cast have applied for United States citizenship papers and are no longer to be known as refugees.

* * *

"Russian Bank," by Theodore Komisarjevsky, will introduce Mr. Komisarjevsky to Broadway as a producer-director when it opens during the week of May 20. Josephine Houston, James Rennie, and Tonio Selwart are in the cast now being rehearsed by Mr. Komisarjevsky. "Russian Bank" is described as a comedy which pokes fun at the serious side of Soviet dealings in America.

* * *

"The Return of the Vagabond" and George Cohan, its author-star, may go to Chicago instead of coming directly to New York after its Pittsburgh engagement next week. An appearance in Philadelphia was cancelled.

* * *

Ethel Barrymore will make a summer theater tour of some eight or ten weeks in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal."

* * *

Playing at a $1.65 top, "Margin for Error" was seen by 9,700 persons at the Majestic Theater last week. The advance sale is given as $14,000.

* * *

The Pulitzer Prize awards will be announced on May 6.

* * *

Two Gilbert and Sullivan short operettas will be performed at the Heckscher Theater on Friday and Saturday evenings, May 3 and 4, by a semi-professional company under the direction of Allan Hinkley, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

* * *

Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis are toying with the idea of writing "Three to Make Freddie," a musical comedy, next season instead of a revue. Their current success, "Two for the Show" is at the Booth.

* * *

William A. Brady plans to present "Broadway—1940," modernized version of Philip Dunning's "Broadway," during the week of May 27 instead of May 20.

* * *

Julie Stevens has replaced Gene Tierney as the ingenue, Patricia Stanley, in "The Male Animal," by James Thurber and Elliott Nugent, at the Cort. Miss Tierney is going to make movies for Darryl F. Zanuck.

Sculpture Exhibition

Through this week there will be on view at the studio of George Demetrios, sculptures modeled by his pupils. Since most of Mr. Demetrios' pupils have passed the elementary stage their work proves especially interesting.

All the exhibitors model in clay, and most of the pieces shown are cast in plaster. The approach to sculpture through clay influences the style and expectation of the performer. In clay it is possible to be freer, more variable, more mobile. Young sculptors are exhilarated by movement, and they embark on ambitious schemes. Groups of dancers are seen here, their graceful forms shaping to one unifying sweep of movement. Mr. Demetrios does not restrain his students when they tend toward such active patterns. On the other hand, he seems to encourage those who prefer a more restful and tranquil statement of plastic design, looking back perhaps to classical sources for inspiration. In any event, there is an underlying logic in the various temperaments expressed. The workshop shows a wholesome and living approach.

Notable in the exhibition is a group—"Wrestlers," by James McLellan—modeled in the vigorous tradition of Rodin.

Flower Paintings Exhibited

By Dorothy Adlow

At the gallery of George R. Shaw, 2nd, flower paintings by New England artists are to be on view through May 25.

When such a miscellaneous exhibition is assembled, it proves an unexpected revelation. Despite the fact that most painters try a hand at the floral theme occasionally, and many dedicate all their artistic energies to that inexhaustible subject, there are surprisingly few who come through with impressive results. Mr. Shaw has selected his exhibitors rather shrewdly. He has probably kept in mind the possibility of incorporating painted blossoms in interior decoration, for that is his profession.

But artists today in painting flowers either strive to represent them in the most literal way that paint and canvas will permit, or they use the blossoms as an outlet for personal exuberance or delight. The flower becomes a means toward an end, a rapturous melody in color and decorative shape. While it may not resemble its horticultural counterpart, it does impart a message of lyrical import from the artist to you and me. Flower painting lies well within the narrow limits of American painting tradition. There was a time when the enchantment was revealed in needlework, in flower pictures, and embroidered curtains, bedspreads, and petticoats. Today pigment is the favored medium.

Some canvases such as the carefully laid out floral designs of Harold F. Lindergreen remain politely on the wall, harmonizing with the flat background. Others like those of Karl Zerbe beckon, taunt and disturb us, with their violent rhythms and mysterious darkness. Agreeable to the eye without evocative pretense are the still-lifes of Esther Williams, Prescott Jones, Laura Coombs Hills. Other exhibitors are David Hill, Margaret Farnsworth, Willard Cummings, Aimee Lamb, Frederick Lowell, Polly Thayer, Gertrude Tonsberg, Jessie Sherman, Elizabeth Saltonstall, Evelyn Shindler, and Ann Peterson.

* * *

At Vose Galleries

Paintings by Jay Connaway, A. N. A., are on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street. Born in Indiana, Mr. Connaway now resides in Maine where he has made many depictions of the rock-ribbed seacoast.

Shown in this exhibition are many canvases in which the painter describes the active surf rolling, tossing, breaking into white veils of spray. The portrayals show the result of study and an intimate knowledge of the changing moods of nature observable at the shore. Mr. Connaway's kinship with Winslow Homer is often mentioned, for apparently he is not only inspired by the work of Homer but he has also subjected himself to the same environmental influences.

Shown besides at Vose's are views of solitary cottages, fisherfolk seen against the dramatic background of stormy seas and dark clouded skies. The painter aims to fix upon the canvas precisely what he sees, making no effort through the devices of the art to dramatize or emphasize. The naturalistic scene is compelling enough.

Orane Demazis

In the French film, "Harvest," coming Thursday to the Exeter.

'Abe Lincoln' and 'Buck Benny' for Screen

Two hold-overs are announced for the current week in the movie houses. One is at the State and Orpheum, where "Young Tom Edison" with Mickey Rooney and "Two Girls on Broadway" start a second week Thursday. The other is at the Fine Arts, where "The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," with Fosco Giachetti to play the part of the composer and with Beniamino Gigli to sing some of the arias, embarked on a second week today.

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which had been announced for the Keith Memorial last Thursday, is now expected to arrive on the screen at that theater tomorrow. At the Metropolitan, "Buck Benny Rides Again," with Janck Benny and "Rochester" in the cast, heads the double bill beginning Thursday. The Paramount and Fenway too are announcing a change in program for tomorrow with "An Angel from Texas," based on "The Butter and Egg Man," as the chief item on the new double bill.

* * *

At Keith-Memorial

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," due at the Keith Memorial, is based on Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize play which was seen on the stage at the Opera House earlier in the season. Raymond Massey heads the cast for the film as he did for the original play. John Cromwell directed. The players in supporting roles include Ruth Gordon, Gene Lockhart, Mary Howard, Dorothy Tree, Harvey Stephens, Minor Watson, and Alan Baxter.

The second feature film will be "Free, Blonde, and 21," a story about a hotel for women. Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes, Joan Davis, and Henry Wilcoxon are among the principal players. Included in the program will be a new "Information Please" film with Clifton Fadiman presiding, Gene Tunney as guest, and John Kieran, F. P. Adams, and Oscar Levant as regular experts.

* * *

At the Metropolitan

"Buck Benny Rides Again" will find members of Jack Benny's radio show accompanying him on the screen at the Metropolitan, and with Eddie "Rochester" Anderson making a personal appearance on the stage Thursday. The film is a comedy about a radio entertainer —Mr. Benny naturally enough— who goes West and poses as a cowboy to impress his girl friend, and becomes involved in various complications. Andy Devine, Phil Harris, Dennis Day, Don Wilson, Ellen Drew, Virginia Dale, Lillian Cornell, and Kay Linaker are among the players. Carmichael, the bear, has a hand in the proceedings and Fred Allen's radio voice has something to do with the developments. Songs written by Jimmy McHugh and Frank Loser are heard. The companion film will be "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise."

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

Eddie Albert, Wayne Morris, and Ronald Reagan of the "Brother Rat" films, and Rosemary Lane, Jane Wyman, and Ruth Terry head the cast for "An Angel From Texas," coming to the Paramount and Fenway. The story, which is described as a mixture of comedy and romance, deals with the adventures of a stage-struck girl from the country and a country youth with a bank roll, who manage to evade the schemes of theatrical shysters.

Coupled with this film will be "Shooting High," a Western, with Jane Withers and Gene Autry in a yarn about bank robberies and feuds. Marjorie Weaver has one of the conspicuous roles.

* * *

At RKO Boston

Walter O'Keefe, radio comedian, will be at the RKO Boston beginning Friday in a vaudeville bill which includes the 3 Samuels and Harriet Hayes in tap dancing, George Cortello's Hollywood Canine Mimics with dogs dressed as movie stars, and two other acts. On the screen will be Jack Holt in "Outside the Three-Mile Limit," with Harry Carey, Eduardo Ciannelli, and Irene Ware in the cast; and Renfrew of the Royal Mounted in "Sky Bandits," sixth of the Renfrew series. James Newill has the role of Renfrew.

* * *

At South Station

Heading the program of short films at the South Station, starting Friday, is "Information Please," with Christopher Morley as guest. John Kieran, F. P. Adams, and Oscar Levant as regulars, and Clifton Fadiman presiding. Other items in the program will include: Robert Benchley's "Home Movies"; Ed Thorgerson's Technicolor sport film, "Riding to Hounds"; two travel films, "Alaska," and "In Darkest Africa"; two color cartoons; a musical and a comedy; and newsreels.

* * *

At the Exeter

Continuing through today, the films at the Exeter will be Grace Moore in "Louise," and George Sanders and Margaret Lindsay in "The House of Seven Gables." The program for the second half of the week, beginning Thursday, will be the French film, "Harvest," and "The Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero heading the cast.

* * *

At the Telepix

Christopher Morley is the guest in the "Information Please" film in the program of short features at the Telepix Theater in the Park Square Building starting Friday. Clifton Fadiman presides, and John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, and Oscar Levant are the regulars. Other films on the program will include a travel film about Washington, "Shrine of American Patriotism"; "Forgotten Victory," the story of Mark Carlton and his aid to the wheat farmers; "Sugar Wind"; "Popular Science," "Fly Casting"; cartoons, and 30 minutes of newsreels.

Carnival Ballet Group

"Anna Karenina," based on Tolstoi's novel, is the subject of the new ballet to be presented by Senia Russakoff's Carnival Ballet Group in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, May 15. A number of dance divertissements will complete the program.

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Calling Philo Vance

Red Sox Find Westerners Difficult Problem—New Golf Pro at The Country Club

Chicago White Sox Become A Nuisance to Joe Cronin

BULLETIN

The Boston Bees game with Chicago in Chicago was postponed today due to snow and rain.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston baseball fans are convinced that the Red Sox could win the pennant if the Chicago White Sox were not in the American League.

All last season the club managed by Jimmy Dykes was a stumbling-block on the Red Sox schedule. As is the custom, the teams met 22 times. At the close of the flag race the Chicagos had 14 victories and the locals had only eight. The westerners played a leading role in knocking us out of the pennant picture and almost cheated us out of second place.

Remember last July how the Red Sox came away from Yankee Stadium with five straight? They completely crushed the world champions and the American League visioned an interesting race for the first time in four summers.

Four Out of Five

But shortly thereafter the Boston club tangled with the four western teams and it was all over. The White Sox burst the Red Sox bubble by taking four out of five in a series at Comiskey Park, and apparently the energetic Dykes is beginning right where he left off in 1939.

Consider yesterday's engagement at Fenway Park. The Red Sox had returned from a series in Philadelphia, where they had accumulated 36 base hits in two successive afternoons. It was the signal that Cronin's famed offense was rolling again. But the critics who became enthusiastic forgot that Joe was coming home to a series with Dykes. It took Jimmy less than two hours to convince the Hub that he is still in the league. Going back to 1939, the Chisox have captured 11 of their last 15 starts against our heroes. Lefty Grove was scheduled to do something about this today.

Dickman Loser

Emerson Dickman was not nearly so effective yesterday as he had been in his two previous starts. However, the boy cannot win them all. He gave up seven hits until driven out in the fifth inning. Rich, who replaced him, was not any better, but Charley Wagner, who relieved Woody, was good enough. Charley is a nice fellow, but doesn't figure to stay with the varsity very long. However, yesterday's relief chore may change Cronin's mind.

The White Sox close their series here tomorrow. The St. Louis Browns are at Fenway Park Friday and Saturday, with the first date being Ladies' Day, as usual. Cleveland opens a three-game series on Sunday and there is a good chance that these contests may involve first place.

* * *

Doc Cramer made two hits in the Chicago opener and today leads the Red Sox regulars at bat. He is up to .408 and has made 13 safeties in the last 24 tries.

* * *

Ted Williams climbed back into the .300 class with a double and single. Jimmy Foxx extended his offensive streak to 11 games by smashing his fourth homer of the season over the left field wall with two mates aboard. Jim has batted in 19 runs.

* * *

No-hit games are becoming rather common in the majors. Bob Feller, and now Tex Carleton. Feller's was expected; Carleton's was not. Incidentally, there figures to be one more no-hitter before the summer is over—when the local baseball writers play their annual game with the clubhouse boys at Fenway Park.

* * *

Believe it or not, the Bees are outhitting the Red Sox by 51 percentage points. The National Leaguers this morning had a team average of .267, as compared with the Red Sox mark of .216.

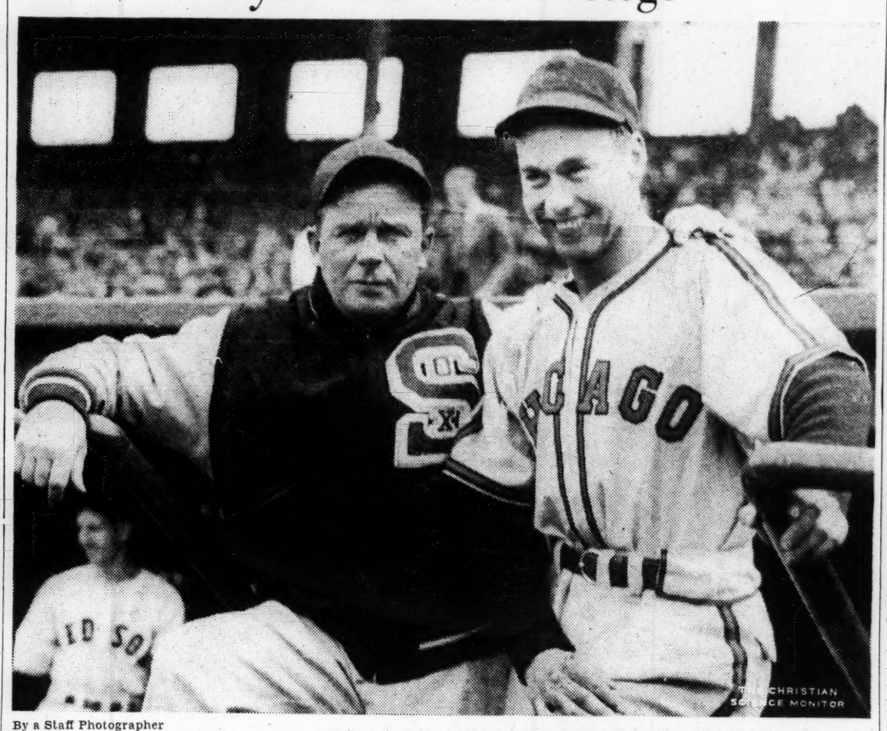
* * *

'Bama Rowell is setting a torrid pace for the Bees. He is hitting .450. Chet Ross is up to .393 and has connected safely in all eight Bee contests.

* * *

George Lacy, the catcher whom the Red Sox optioned to Louisville the other day, hit a home run, double and two singles in his first appearance with the Colonels. His four-bagger cleared the center field fence in the Louisville park and the ball must have carried well over 450 feet.

Dykes Has New Protege



By a Staff Photographer

Jimmy Dykes (left) and Bob Kennedy

Kennedy, a rookie from Shreveport in the Texas League, has filled the shoes of Manager Dykes at third base on the Chicago White Sox. Bob made two hits and scored two runs yesterday as the visitors defeated the Red Sox 9-4.

Columbia Coxswain to Keep Sartorial Attire for Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—If the young man with the little megaphone who sits in the stern of the Columbia junior varsity shell as it goes to the mark against Yale and Penn in the Blackwell Cup regatta on the Harlem next Saturday afternoon appears in a modish pair of light blue pajama trousers, it won't be because he's sleepy.

Nor will he be attempting to introduce a new note in what the well dressed coxswain should wear.

An Indication

The young man will be 115-pound Robert Kaufmann of New York and Horace Mann School. The pajama trousers will be merely an indication that he is a slightly wary person who sees no reason to tempt a situation when it is unnecessary.

This is the story—

Kaufmann, a sophomore in college and veteran of last year's Columbia freshman eight which chased Washington's winning yearlings across the line at Poughkeepsie in a split-length finish, was promoted this season to the junior varsity stern-sheets, next in rank among the Lion coxswains to Johnny Fraser, who steers the varsity boat.

Hurried Call

Last Saturday, Columbia's crews rowed Navy on the Severn River. When the hurried call came for the squad to leave the hotel to go to the boathouse, Kaufmann couldn't find his light blue and white rowing trunks. A hurried search failed to reveal the very essential item in his rowing wardrobe. With Trainer Doc Barrett calling him to hurry, the resourceful Mr. Kaufmann grabbed the next best thing—a pair of light blue pajama trousers.

Although his crewmates were a bit startled at the sartorial innovation, they regained their composure enough to outrow their Navy Jayvee rivals by exactly eight seconds, or about two lengths, scoring the second triumph of Columbia's three-race clean sweep.

Good Fortune

After the race, a more leisurely search revealed the missing trunks and they hung in the Kaufmann locker at the Gould Boat House today. But his crewmates insist now that the pajama pants were part of the good fortune scheme that attended all three Lion crews on the Severn. They insist that the pajamas be part of the coxswain's uniform this week when the eight paddles out to meet Yale and Penn.

And Kaufmann agrees that it might be wise to wear them again. Not that he's concerned—but a fellow might as well be as careful as possible.

Foreign Entries In Famous Race At Indianapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Top-notch international competition comes back to the famous 500-mile race with the official entry of two racing automobiles from France.

The cars are owned and entered by an American woman race driver who was raised and is still living in France, and is the widow of a wealthy sportsman who had planned to bring the cars to America before he passed on.

Plans are being made to have the cars driven by two French race drivers who must be released from the French army for the duration of the competition.

Secret Improvement

The cars are Italian-made Maseratis and are almost identical with the one that Wilbur Shaw drove to victory last year with the exception of an entirely new secret improvement between the supercharger and intake which is said to give a higher compression and greater speed. They are said to be able to reach a peak sped of around 190 miles per hour.

The two racing cars arrived in America aboard the S. S. Washington last week.

The American representatives of the owner of the cars wired T. E. Myers, Vice-President and General Manager of the Speedway, as follows: "Have received cabled authorization to enter two Maseratis to be driven by two French drivers who would arrive in the United States early in May. Kindly wire if satisfactory."

First in 10 Years

This is the first real international competition to enter the 500-mile race in 10 years, although Raul Riganti, South American champion, has entered a Maserati for this year's race, and is expected to arrive at the track early in May for practice runs.

The last foreign invasion was in 1930 with two Maseratis brought to America by two Italians, L. P. Cucinotta and B. Borzachini. Cucinotta went 125 laps, but Borzachini was out with motor trouble in 7 laps.

The new foreign entries are owned by Lucy O'Reilly Schell, wealthy American widow, who was born in Reading, Pa., but raised in France, and does not speak English. In immediate post-war years she won many races herself and was an outstanding woman driver in Europe. She is now living in semi-retirement with her two children in Monte Carlo.

Statuette to Cote

MONTREAL (CP) — Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, winner of the 1940 Boston Athletic Association marathon, was presented with a statuette by the Province of Quebec Track and Field Association at the annual meeting here. Jack Davies of Montreal was elected president of the association.

BASEBALL TODAY

By the Associated Press

American League

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

National League

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago postponed (snow and rain).
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh postponed (rain).

Mass. Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Fifteen high schools and three preparatory institutions from Massachusetts have accepted invitations to compete in the 28th annual interscholastic track meet scheduled for the University of New Hampshire on May 11, it was announced by Paul Sweet, director of the schoolboy classic.

Heading the list of high schools is Lawrence, which a year ago topped all others in the out-of-state division to give Massachusetts the championship for the first time since Fairhaven's victory in 1923. In 1939, Lawrence athletes captured only two first places but amassed 30½ points to defeat Worcester Commerce by 6½. Last spring, Massachusetts schools gained four of the first five spots in the final tabulations.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Wright, White Sox	10	39	7	17	.436
Young, Giants	8	31	3	13	.419
Cramer, Red Sox	11	49	9	20	.408
Ross, Bees	8	27	6	11	.407
McCosky, Tigers	11	42	12	17	.405
Foxx, Red Sox	11	37	10	15	.405
Leiber, Cubs	14	55	13	22	.400

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	4	Ott, Giants	2
Trosky, Indians	4	Camilli, Dodgers	2
McCosky, Tigers	3	Gilbert, Dodgers	2
Judnich, Browns	3	Coscarart, Dodgers	2
Johnson, Athletics	3	Galan, Cubs	2
Heath, Indians	3	Goodman, Cards	2

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	19	Nicholson, Cubs	13
Doerr, Red Sox	11	Lavagetto, D'dg'rs	11
Heath, Indians	10	Leiber, Cubs	11

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Cramer	11	49	20	.408
Foxx	11	37	15	.405
Williams	11	43	13	.302
Finney	9	38	11	.289
Doerr	11	46	12	.261
Desautels	8	28	7	.251
Di Maggio	4	16	3	.188
Peacock	5	12	2	.167
Cronin	11	37	6	.162
Tabor	11	45	7	.156
Nonnenkamp	2	1	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Warstler	2	2	1	.500
Rowell	8	20	9	.450
Ross	8	28	11	.393
Miller	8	30	10	.333
Andrews	1	3	1	.333
Cooney	6	13	4	.308
Scarsella	5	13	4	.308
Hassett	8	33	9	.273
West	8	31	8	.258
Cuccinello	8	31	8	.258
Lopez	7	19	4	.211
Masi	2	9	1	.167
Sisti	4	14	2	.143
Loane	5	8	1	.125
Majeski	2	2	0	.000

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Result April 30

At Amherst, Mass.: Amherst 6, Harvard 3.

Barry Stars For Huskies At Kingston

Three of the five local college baseball teams went into action away from home yesterday afternoon but only one of them was able to return the victor. Northeastern's Huskies earned their second straight New England College Conference victory by defeating the Nutmeggers of Connecticut University 8-4, but Boston University fell before Dartmouth 5-3, while Tufts was nosed out by Holy Cross 2-1.

Ed Barry, the former all-scholastic hockey ace from Wellesley, was the star of Northeastern's win. He pitched the full distance, allowing nine hits, and shared honors at the plate with Sammy Swardlick of the Huskies with two hits. Barry knocked out a single and a triple, with the latter blow coming close to being a home run. He also scored two runs. Sammy gave a demonstration of base-stealing by beating the catcher's throw four times.

At Dartmouth, Carl Braun of the Terriers limited the Indians to five hits, but saw his mates commit three errors in the seventh to allow as many runs. Sophomore Bob McNeary went the full route for Dartmouth and gave up six hits. The Green's pitching aces, Hal Wonson and George Sexton, were not on the field, as they had been sent to New Haven to be ready for the Eastern Intercollegiate League game with Yale today.

At the same time at Worcester, Tufts' Capt. Al Hatch came within an ace of defeating Holy Cross, which would have marked the first Jumbo victory over the Crusaders since 1922—a goal for which, incidentally, Coach Ken Nash has been striving ever since.

Hatch had things pretty much his own way, allowing just four hits and striking out 11, but his mates erred behind him to let two unearned Crusader runs trickle across the plate. The Purple scored one run in the first and one in the fourth. Tufts' lone run was batted in by Hatch, himself, who got one of the Jumbos' six hits.

Other games this week will see Northeastern traveling north to meet Maine Friday and Bates Saturday; Boston College playing St. John's at Newton Friday; Boston University playing host to Rhode Island State at Nickerson Feld Friday; Tufts at Springfield Friday and at Williams Saturday; and Harvard, which was due to meet its Alumni in an informal game at Soldiers Field this afternoon, meeting Cornell in its first home Eastern Intercollegiate League game Friday, and then going to Holy Cross Saturday.

Rice Makes Good Impression With Members at Brookline

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Golfing members of The Country Club in Brookline are hoping that the old saying "the third time never fails" comes true as far as their new professional, Charlie Rice, is concerned. At least such was the impression given yesterday at the Clyde Street links, where everybody had a good word to say for him.

Rice's position at The Country Club marks the third time in his 20-year golfing experience that he has stopped off in New England. In 1938 he was the pro at the Bridgton Highlands Country Club at Bridgton, Maine, while the summer before he was at the Forest Hills Hotel Golf Club in Franconia, N. H. Members at the Brookline course are hoping that his third visit here will be of longer duration, more resembling the six-year stretch he put in at Barrington Hills Country Club in Chicago.

Originally this story started out to be an interview with the new pro, himself, but due to his own popularity it has turned out to be a story about him from those who know him best—those who work with him. Rice was so busy with his lessons yesterday afternoon that although the writer got to The Country Club shortly after 2 p. m., it would have been after 7 p. m. before he could see Rice. Every hour was filled with golfers eager to learn, and the pro did not even appear in the clubhouse between lessons.

Clubhouse Deserted

This made the clubhouse a rather deserted place during the afternoon. One or two members wandered in, including Harold W. Pierce, President of the U. S. G. A., and Bobby Knowles, great-great grandson of Henry Wadsworth Longfellew, one the the club's present crop of top-notch amateurs, and holder of The Country Club Cup. This left Bill Bradford, club-maker and clerk for four years practically alone.

Bill looked up from the clubhead he was shellacking. "Yes, Charlie's pretty busy today. You could see him early this evening, or tomorrow if you wish," he declared. "He has one free half-hour in the afternoon, or you could drop in before he goes out to the practice ground at 8:30 a. m."

Excellent Teacher

The clubmaker walked over to the door and looked down the hill to where Rice was instructing a pupil in the use of woods. "He is an excellent teacher, you know. He is one of those fellows who seem to get more enjoyment out of helping some golfer with his game than he does turning in a good round himself.

"And don't think for a minute he can't play the game. Back in 1938 when he was up in Maine, he played 13 consecutive rounds of tournament golf for an average of 72.6 strokes per round. His best round in tournament play has been 68, and I guess he could match the pros of today in lower figures if he wanted to follow the circuit."

Tied Down

According to Bradford, Rice is tied down pretty much with his lessons at the club, having a schedule of six days a week. "That will cut his appearances in tournament this summer," he said, "but I know that he plans to enter several pro-amateur events with Bobby Knowles. Most of those affairs are played on Mondays, his day off."

Rice, who was born in New York City July 11, 1905, served his apprenticeship under Jack Williams at Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, Long Island, from 1920-23, following which he served as assistant to Ernest Jones at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club at Glen Head, L. I., in 1924-25. In 1926 he was assistant to Bill Walker at Englewood G. C., at Englewood, N. J. In 1927 he took his first position as a professional, and held the job at Summit G. C., Summit, N. J., through 1929. The following year he transferred to Asheville C. C., Asheville, N. C., from where he went to Chicago. Last year he was assistant to Joe Kirkwood at Huntingdon Valley C. C. in Abington, Pa., and this past winter he was assistant pro at Gasparilla Inn, Boca Grande, Fla.

Some of his more outstanding achievements are as follows:

1929—Finished 6th in Miami Beach open.
1930—Leading pro in California open—won pro-amateur championship with Alan Smith of Asheville.
1932—Two strokes back of first place in annual Mid-South open at Pinehurst, N. C.
1934—Won qualifying round of annual pro-pro championship at Miami C. C. with 68. Went to semifinals at match play.
1935—Second in qualifying round of Los Angeles open.
1937—Fourth in Rangeley Lakes open in Maine with 67-77-71.
1938—Seventh in Maine open championship.

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf

The Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association's annual championship round-robin series will get under way next week end, May 3 and 4, according to the schedule released by Asa S. Bushnell, executive secretary. As in previous seasons, the association's play will be divided into two divisions, the Northern (New England) and the Southern (Middle Atlantic). Teams competing in the Northern group will be Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Holy Cross, Williams and Yale. In the Southern, Princeton, association champion for the last two years, will vie with Cornell, Georgetown, Pennsylvania, Penn State and Pittsburgh.

The intersectional playoffs again will be held at the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn. A 36-hole team match will decide the championship. Should a tie exist in either division at the close of the regular round-robin, as was the case in 1939 when Dartmouth beat Yale in the Northern play-off, it will be staged on Friday, May 17. The association's championship match is slated for the next day.

All round-robin matches will be over the 18-hole route. Six-man teams will represent each college, playing as three foursomes, with twosome and foursome contests taking place simultaneously. Nine points will be at stake in each match—one in each of the six twosomes and one in each of the three foursomes.

Princeton was the only team in the league with an unblemished record in 1939. The Tigers polished off their five divisional rivals and then conquered Dartmouth, 7 to 2, in the play-off. Wilson Flohr, who won individual scoring honors for Dartmouth last year with a total of 8½ points, again will be on hand to play for the Indians. He is captain this year.

The schedule:

Friday, May 3—Holy Cross vs. Yale, at Williamstown; Brown vs. Harvard, at Manchester, N. H.; Pennsylvania at Princeton; Pittsburgh at Cornell.

Saturday, May 4 (a. m.)—Williams vs. Yale, at Williamstown; Brown vs. Dartmouth, at Manchester, N. H.; Georgetown vs. Pennsylvania, at Princeton; Penn State at Cornell.

Saturday, May 4 (p. m.)—Holy Cross at Williams; Dartmouth vs. Harvard, at Manchester, N. H.; Georgetown at Princeton; Penn State vs. Pittsburgh, at Ithaca.

Friday, May 10—Brown vs. Holy Cross, Dartmouth vs. Yale, Harvard vs. Williams, all at Boston; Cornell vs. Princeton, Georgetown vs. Penn State, Pennsylvania vs. Pittsburgh, all at Pittsburgh.

Saturday, May 11 (a. m.)—Brown vs. Yale, Dartmouth vs. Williams, Harvard vs. Holy Cross, all at Boston; Cornell vs. Pennsylvania, Penn State vs. Princeton, Georgetown vs. Pittsburgh, all at Pittsburgh.

Saturday, May 11 (p. m.)—Brown vs. Williams, Dartmouth vs. Holy Cross, Harvard vs. Yale, all at Boston; Cornell vs. Georgetown, Penn State vs. Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh vs. Princeton, all at Pittsburgh.

Friday, May 17—Intrasectional play-off (if necessary), at Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn.

Saturday, May 18 (a. m. and p. m.)—Intersectional championship match, at Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn.

Nurmi Sails

NEW YORK (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, Finnish distance runner who toured the United States to raise money for his invaded country, sailed for home April 27 in the Italian liner Conte di Savoia.

Nurmi came to the United States with Taisto Maki, another famed Finnish runner. Maki is staying awhile to run in some more Americans meets.

The Conte di Savoia, bound for Naples and Genoa with 280 passengers, also carried Robert Sweeny, amateur golfer and broker.

Wings Buy Hitchcock

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Jimmy Hitchcock, one-time football star at Auburn and last year shortstop for Chattanooga in the Southern Association, has been purchased from Montreal by the Rochester Red Wings of the International League.

President Oliver French of the Wings said Hitchcock will be used as a utility outfielder.

Ace at Furnace Brook

A new member of this season's holde-in-one club was added yesterday when Leone Prouty of Furnace Brook holed out a spoon shot on the 220-yard seventh hole. Miss Prouty at the time was competing in a Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League match with Walpole, which Furnace Brook won 6½ to 2½.

Phils Sell Hughes

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies have sold Second Baseman Roy Hughes to the Brooklyn Dodgers. President Gerry Nugent said Brooklyn would send Hughes to Montreal in the International League. Hughes came to the Phils last year from Newark, but was replaced this year by Rookie Herman Schulte.

Former Yankee Coaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — It was back in 1911 and a tall, spare youngster just a year out of college was on the mound for the New York Yankees. Fred Mitchell was catching and he signalled for a low curve but just before the ball was hurled Rollie Zeider of the Chicago White Sox, who was on third, broke for home.

The young pitcher didn't know what to do, then he decided he'd better get the ball there just as fast as he could, so he burned it in with every ounce of speed in his arm. It whizzed by the unprepared Mitchell and Zeider calmly trotted across the plate with the winning run.

Embarrasing Moment

That, says Ray Fisher, was his most embassaring moment in more than a decade of big league ball. But it was the experience gained on plays like that which he has imparted to hopefuls at the University of Michigan in 20 years of coaching. The result of such training is baseball—wise youths who break into pro ball with remarkable consistency—youths like John Gee, $50,000 Pittsburgh rookie; Pete Appleton of Washington; Elmer Gedeon; Herm Fishman; Roger Peckinpaugh and others.

Fisher, who was known as "The Vermont School Teacher" by sports-writers, graduated from Middlebury College in 1910 and immediately joined the Yanks, who then were anything but the power team of today. He stayed with them through 1917, teaching winters. He enlisted in the air corps in 1918 and then, after a year, poined the Cincinnati Reds. He stayed with them until 1921, when he came to Michigan.

Consistent Performer

Ray was known as one of the most consistent big leaguers in his prime. His best year was with Cincinnati, when he won 14 and lost only five. His best hitting year he batted .292.

One of Fisher's sweetest memories is the time when he was on the door-step on baseball's Hall of Fame. Hurling for the Yankees, he held the White Sox for eight innings. Then someone laced one out.

"That was the nearest I ever came to a no-hitter," Ray smiles ruefully.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Kennedy, 3b	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Kuhel, 1b	5	1	2	2	13	0	0
Kreevich, cf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Wright, rf	3	2	1	1	2	0	0
Appling, ss	3	1	1	1	0	3	0
Solters, lf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
McNair, 2b	4	1	2	6	2	3	0
Tresh, c	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Rigney, p	4	0	1	2	0	5	0
Totals	37	9	12	18	27	11	0
BOSTON							
Finney, rf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cramer, cf	4	1	2	3	1	0	1
Williams, lf	4	2	2	3	5	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	1	1	4	8	0	0
Cronin, ss	2	0	1	1	2	1	1
Doerr, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	5	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	5	2	0
Peacock, c	4	0	0	0	4	0	1
Dickman, p	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Rich, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Carey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	6	11	27	13	4

*Batted for Rich in seventh inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Appling 2, Solters 2, Tresh 2, Cronin, Wright, McNair, Foxx 3. Two-base hits, Cramer, McNair, Tresh, Williams, Rigney. Home runs, McNair, Foxx. Hits, off Dickman, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off Rich, 3 in 2 1-3 innings; off Wagner 2 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Chicago 3, Boston 4. Base on balls, by Dickman 2, by Rigney 2. Struck out, by Rigney 2, by Dickman, by Rich, by Wagner 2. Double plays, Dickman, Cronin and Foxx; Tabor and Foxx. Losing pitcher, Dickman. Time, 1h. 54m. Umpires, Pipgras, Summers and Quinn. Attendance, 7,600.

Bees

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack, 3b	5	1	0	0	2	2	0
Herman, 2b	5	1	1	1	5	7	0
Galan, cf	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
Leiber, rf	5	2	3	8	1	0	0
Nicholson, lf	3	1	3	3	2	0	0
Cavaretta, 1b	3	0	1	1	13	0	0
Hartnett, c	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Mattick, ss	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Rogell, ss	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
†Dallessandro	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd, c	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Passeau, p	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
Page, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Gleeson	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Olsen, p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
§Collins	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lee, p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	38	8	13	21	30	20	2
BOSTON							
Rowell, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	3	0
Warstler, 2b	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hassett, rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Cooney, cf	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
West, cf, rf	4	2	1	1	1	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	5	0	2	2	1	2	0
Ross, lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Loane, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarsella, 1b	4	0	1	2	9	2	0
Lopez, c	4	1	0	0	2	1	0
Miller, ss	5	1	2	2	5	3	0
Errickson, p	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Coffman, p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	39	7	12	13	27	12	0

*Batted for Page in seventh. †Batted for Rogell in eighth. ‡Batted for Olsen in ninth. §None out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	—8
Boston	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Runs batted in, Rowell 2, Cuccinello 4, Ross, Leiber 4, Nicholson 2, Hartnett, Todd. Two-base hit, Scarsella. Three-base hit, Leiber. Home runs, Leiber, Todd. Double plays, Cuccinello and Scarsella; Galan and Herman. Left on base, Boston 9, Chicago 9. Base on balls, by Errickson 5, by Coffman, by Passeau 2, by Page 3, by Olsen. Struck out, by Errickson 2, by Page, by Olsen. Hits, off Errickson, 7 in 7 2-3 innings; off Coffman, 6 in 1 1-3 innings; off Passeau, 8 in 3 2-3 innings; off Page, 2 in 3 1-3 innings; off Olsen, 1 in 2 innings; off Lee, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Passeau (Ross). Winning pitcher Lee. Losing pitcher, Coffman. Umpires Goetz, Reardon and Pinelli. Time, 2h. 25m. Attendance, 4868 (official).

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League—Detroit at Washington, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Boston.

National League—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis.

Norfolk Women's Four-Ball Golf League

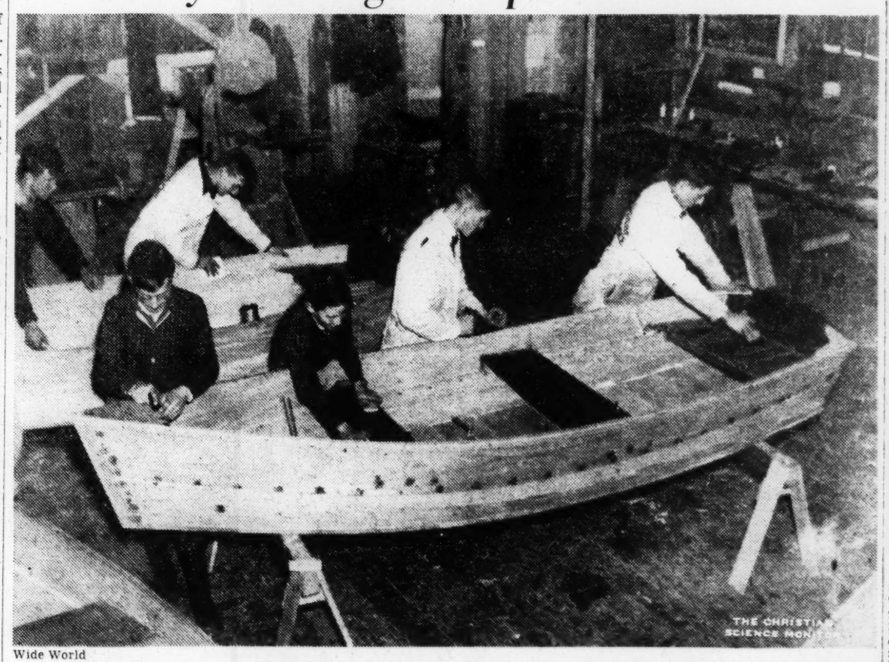
	Points For	Points Agst
Needham	16	2
Highland	13	5
Brockton	12½	5½
Furnace Brook	11½	6½
Blue Hill	6½	11½
Thorny Lea	6½	11½
Walpole	5	13
Sharon	1	17

Results April 30

Needham 8½, Sharon ½.
Highland 6½, Thorny Lea 2½.
Blue Hill 5, Brockton 4.
Furnace Brook 6½, Walpole 2½.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Why Yachting Is Popular in N. E.



Wide World

OSTERVILLE, Cape Cod, Mass.—Boys of Cape Cod, most of whom are the descendants of the "iron men" who sailed "wooden ships," are carrying on a distinguished tradition. They are at Barnstable, Mass., whose high school boasts the only public school class in boat-building in the United States. Daily a class of boys at Barnstable High, aged 14 to 17 years, devotes a full afternoon to mastering the fundamentals of the craft. The course is fostered by the State Department of Education. The instructor is Elno C. Mott, veteran retired light-keeper and for many years a skilled hand in the historic Crosby boatworks here. At this plant—founded by the inventor of the renowned Cape Cod catboat—the junior boat-builders receive their instruction. Some of the junior boat-builders are seen above finishing up an expertly designed skiff. They do the entire job, from blueprint to the last dab of varnish. Instructor Mott said of the practical benefits of the training: "There is always a future for anyone skilled in this craft. These lads will have no trouble getting jobs in the shipbuilding plants after they graduate here. The apprenticeship they serve here will give them a distinct advantage when they tackle more important work in the shipyards."

Cubs Down to 25 Men

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have optioned catcher Clyde McCullough to the Buffalo club of the International League, reducing the roster to the mid-season limit of 25 players.

McCullough came from the Kansas City team of the American Association where he batted .277 a year ago.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harris	2	2	0	1.000
Grove	2	1	0	1.000
Heving	3	1	0	1.000
Pagby	2	1	1	.500
Hash	3	1	1	.500
Dickman	3	1	2	.333
Wilson	2	0	0	.000
Galehouse	1	0	0	.000
Wagner	1	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	2	0	0	.000
Rich	2	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sullivan	2	1	0	1.000
Callahan	1	0	1	.000
Javery	2	0	1	.000
Posedel	2	0	1	.000
Swift	1	0	1	.000
Coffman	3	0	1	.000
Strincevich	2	0	2	.000
Lamanna	2	0	0	.000
Barnicle	1	0	0	.000
Earley	1	0	0	.000
Errickson	3	0	0	.000

Sox Pitcher Shifted

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Wilfred Lefebvre, left-handed pitcher who came to San Francisco on option from the Boston Red Sox in the Dominic Di Maggio deal, has been returned to Boston.

Boston in turn sent him to Little Rock, in the Southern Association.

Seattle Businessmen Revive Baseball by Introducing New Finance and Interest

Rainiers Now Going Concern After Bankruptcy Setback

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—"How to win games and influence people." That might well be the title of the success of the Seattle Rainiers, a story about how wise and considerate management completely renovated the baseball situation in this Northwest city in the short space of two years.

The story opens on September 18, 1937. It is the last day of the 1937 season, and the Seattle Indians baseball team of the Pacific Coast league are firmly entrenched in seventh place.

Before the last man is out, federal and state tax collectors swoop down on the box office and confiscate the day's receipts for back taxes. It is the end of a tethering rope for the Indian management, and the ball club is announced "for sale."

Liabilities Many

For a while there were no buyers. Liabilities of the club were many—they had no ball park, playing on the dirt Civic stadium of Seattle; the team needed many new players of Class AA caliber; and the attendance the past few years had been too small to encourage any large investment.

The common talk was growing that Seattle just wasn't baseball minded, but a certain group of business men wouldn't believe that. Led by Emil Sick and R. C. (Torchy) Torrance, a corporation was formed to buy the failing Seattle Indians.

These businessmen had the idea that the Seattle public would support baseball if given fair consideration. Past managements were always waiting for the team to make money before building a ball park or buying good players—and as a consequence, the cart was always before the horse.

Willing Bankroll

President Emil Sick had a willing bankroll and soon things began to happen. The name of the team was changed to the Seattle Rainiers. Plans were approved for a $500,000 modernistic ball park. A top-notch manager, Jack Lelivelt, was hired and given adequate finances to buy replacements at the winter baseball meetings.

The new combination clicked immediately with the fans, who had long been waiting for a baseball team to brag about. Aided by a sensational home-town rookie pitcher, Freddie Hutchinson, the Rainiers started winning ball games, and finished the 1938 season in hecond place.

Hutchinson Helped

Hutchinson, who won 25 games in his first season, drew a crowd of more than 10,000 every time he pitched in Seattle. At the end of the season he was sold to Detroit for an estimated $100,000 in cash and players.

With this additional capital, the Rainier management built a powerful team for 1939. And with the home town folks giving 100 per cent support, they rolled to the first Seattle championship since 1924.

During the 1939 season the Rainiers played before 550,000 spectators at homes games—establishing a new minor league attendance record. The new regime was a success.

Still Prosperous

As the 1940 season rolls along, the Rainiers are still winning games and drawing crowds. The management spent quite a sum in getting new players this year and the fans are hopeful of another championship team.

Where two years ago even the old-time baseball men were tired of Seattle baseball, a new sports era has evolved. Men, women and children avidly attend the games, listen to the radio reports when the team is on the road, and make the welfare of the Rainiers one of the main topics of the day.

* * *

The college baseball season is under way in the Northwest, and Oregon State College and the University of Washington are early leaders in the race for the Northern Division Conference pennant.

Pitcher Clayton Shaw, who returned from a trip to Hawaii with the Oregon State basketball team just in time to open the season for the Orangemen, has two wins to his credit already.

* * *

The second session of Coach Babe Hollingbery's spring football practice at Washington State College opened recently, with preparation advancing towards a climax May 11, with a game against a senior-alumni team.

Hopes are bright for an improved Cougar eleven next fall, after a few lean years in the Palouse territory. The present session will consist of 10 practices, as 20 days of instruction were held in March. A Conference ruling limits spring practice to 30 separate days.

Bob Cahn

Pacific Coast League Stars

Left: Dick (Kewpie) Barrett, star right-hander of the Rainiers, who won 22 games and lost 15 last season. Center: Speedy Joyner (Jo-Jo) White is one of the most popular of the Rainier players, both with his teammates and the fans. Jo-Jo, former Detroit outfielder, led the Coast League in stolen bases last year. Right: A dependable hitter and flawless fielder, George Archie is one of the best first-baseman in the Coast League. He gathers in throws from right and left. Last year he had a .330 batting average and .990 fielding average.

Dodger Streak Kept Intact By Carleton's No-Hitter

By the Associated Press

There is no use being skeptical any longer. The Dodgers are so hot they are setting the National League on fire, and the glare is so bright that the other clubs are blotted out of the picture.

Nine straight victories, climaxed by a no-hit pitching performance from a 33-year-old Texas cowhand who almost decided to quit baseball last winter and stay at home on the range, show that Brooklyn is taking baseball seriously and will have to be taken seriously.

The only other club to win nine in a row at the start of the season in the last 50-odd years—The New York Giants of 1918—finished second.

Winning streaks sometimes are put together with good fortune and the Dodgers' was not. They simply have overwhelmed every foe they have met. Tex Carleton's no-hit 3-0 masterpiece against Cincinnati yesterday pointed up the fact that Brooklyn pitchers have allowed only 63 hits and 14 runs in nine games.

Coscarart Homer

The homer that Pete Coscarart hit with two on in the fifth to score all the runs of yesterday's game kept intact the Dodgers' average of a home run for every game since the start of the season.

The St. Louis Cardinals were rained out against the Giants yesterday, but the Pittsburgh Pirates were beaten for the fourth straight time, 6-2, by the Phillies, who piled up 11 lusty hits, and the Chicago Cubs had an 8-7 squeeze to win in 10 innings from the Bees. Al Todd hit a homer in the extra installment for the victory.

Indians Climb

Until the returns from Cincinnati were posted yesterday, the plaudits of the baseball world were all going to a 25-year-old southpaw of the St. Louis Browns, Emil Bildilli, who stopped the world champion New York Yankees 2-1 on two hits in his first start in the majors. The rookie from San Antonio gave up a run on a triple and a single in the first inning and then proceeded to hold the famous sluggers hitless the rest of the way.

It was the seventh time in 10 games a left-hander had started on the mound against the Yanks and the fourth time they had fallen. They have been beaten twice by right-handers.

The Cleveland Indians climbed back into exclusive possession of the lead in the American League with a 10-5 victory over the Philadelphia Athletics on Willis Hudlin's 12-hit pitching and two homers each by Hal Trosky and Ken Keltner.

The Boston Red Sox, who had shared the top spot for a day, were 9-4 victims of the Chicago White Sox. Chicago made 12 hits and Boston four errors to give John Rigney an easy ride.

The Washington Senators bagged the Detroit Tigers 9-4, with Joe Haynes' steady hurling getting the support of a 13-hit Washington attack, including Gee Walker's double with the bases loaded.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Tex Carleton and Pete Coscarart, Dodgers — Former pitched no-hitter and latter batted in all the game's runs with homer for 3-0 victory over Reds.

Emil Bildilli, Browns — Held Yankees to two hits for 2-1 triumph in first start of the season.

Al Todd, Cubs—Home run in tenth beat Bees 8-7.

Gerald Walker, Senators — Double with the bases loaded in fifth started Washington 9-4 victory over Tigers.

Hugh Mulcahy and Benny Warren, Phils—Former pitched steady eight-hit ball and latter singled with bases loaded in 6-2 decision over Pirates.

Willis Hudlin, Ken Keltner and Hal Trosky, Indians—Hudlin's 12-hit pitching was supported by two homers each by Keltner and Trosky in 10-5 victory over Athletics.

John Rigney and Eric McNair, White Sox—Former pitched six-hit ball and latter led batting attack with home run for 9-4 victory over Red Sox.

Layden Would End 'Fake Injury' Practice

NOTRE DAME (AP)—Coach Elmer Layden of Notre Dame believes that football coaches should enter into a gentlemen's agreement to play their games without having players fake injuries and be substituted for without penalty.

Layden says it is probable that Notre Dame and the Army will come to such an understanding for their annual game next fall.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results April 30

International League

Jersey City 3, Buffalo 2.
Rochester 4, Newark 2.
Toronto 7, Baltimore 6.
Montreal 12, Syracuse 3.

American Association

No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4, Oakland 3.
San Diego 3, Sacramento 0.
Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 5.
Seattle-Portland, rain.

Texas League

San Antonio 2, Oklahoma City 0.
Beaumont 4, Dallas 3.
Tulsa 9, Shreveport 4.
Houston - Fort Worth, threatening weather.

Southern Association

All games postponed, rain.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 8, Albany 2.
Williamsport 10, Springfield 2.
Hartford 7, Elmira 4.
Scranton 4, Binghamton 0.

Turner Pitched Four-Hitter For Eight Innings in Vain

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 1 (AP)—Tex Carleton, discarded by the minors months ago as an apparent "washout," looked at the world today from the heights of no-hit baseball fame.

The tall, curly-haired 33-year-old refugee from the American Association pitched the undefeated Brooklyn Dodgers to a 3-to-0 triumph over Cincinnati yesterday before 10,544 fans who were with him almost to a man.

If any there were who cried, "They can't do that to our Reds," they didn't have much chance to be heard.

Turner Allows Four

The 10,544 cheered Milkman Jim Turner, late of the Boston Bees, who in eight innings allowed but four hits. But soon after Pete Coscarart lofted one over the left-field wall in the fifth for a three-run homer, fans suspected they might see the realization of a pitcher's dream. They applauded the Reds—but yelled and cheered the Texan's every move.

Aside from tying a modern major league record in giving his team its ninth straight game at the start of the season, there was poetic justice in Carleton's performance.

Evened Matters

Walking two and striking out four, he gave the Reds a dose of what they administered to the Dodgers June 15, 1938, when Johnny Vander Meer pitched the second of his twin no-hit, no-run games. That, incidentally, was the last previous no-hitter hurled by a National Leaguer.

Carleton, formerly with the St. Louis Cardinals and the Chicago Cubs but sold down river to Milwaukee and unconditionally released last year, conceded "it makes me feel great," but said he "didn't realize until the eighth that I might have a no-hitter."

"From then on," he grinned, "I counted every pitch.

"You're a Cinch"

"Starting from the dugout to pitch the ninth, I asked (coach) Charley Dressen if he thought I could make it.

"'Sure,' he told me, 'you're a cinch. Go in there and get it over with.'"

Lippy Durocher, Dodger manager, shared his club's elation, but avoided predictions.

"I'm mighty glad to see him come back," he said. "What a game he pitched!"

In hurling the second no-hit, no-run game of the season—just two weeks to a day since Bobby Feller turned the trick for Cleveland in the opener against the Chicago White Sox—Carleton threw 92 pitches. Four men faced him in each of three innings as a result of his two walks and Dodger errors, and the rest of the time the Reds went out one-two-three.

Wide World

Tex Carleton

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Young, New York, .419; Ross Boston, .407.
Runs—Leiber and Galan, Chicago, 13.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 13; Lavagetto, Brooklyn, and Leiber, Chicago, 11.
Hits—Leiber, Chicago 22; Slaughter, St. Louis, and Herman and Todd, Chicago, 16.
Doubles—Leiber, Chicago, 6; Padgett, St. Louis, 5.
Triples—Rucker, New York, and Ross, Boston, 2.
Home Runs—Ott New York, Camilli, Gilbert and Coscarart, Brooklyn, Galan, Chicago, Goodman, Cincinnati, and Mize, St. Louis, 2.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 3; Ross, Boston and Werber, Cincinnati, 2.

American League

Batting—Wright, Chicago, .436; Cramer, Boston, .408.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 12; Judnich, St. Louis, Johnson, Philadelphia, and Foxx, Boston, 10.
Runs Batted In—Foxx Boston, 19; Doerr, Boston, 11.
Hits—Cramer, Boston, 20; Wright, Chicago, and McCosky, Detroit, 17.
Doubles—Strange, St. Louis, Travis, Washington, Foxx, Boston and Chapman and Boudreau, Cleveland, 5.
Triples—Doerr and Williams, Boston, Lillard and Moses, Philadelphia, Keller, New York, and York, Detroit, 2.
Home Runs—Foxx Boston, and Trosky, Cleveland, 4.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, and Foxx and Doerr, Boston, 3.

Baseball Bats

(First in a Series)

By the Associated Press

LOUISVILLE — Louisville may mean Kentucky Derby to some folks but to baseball players it's the town that producers the thing dearest to their hearts—bats.

Around 2,000,000 of them are turned out every year at the Hillerich and Bradsby factory—about one-third for use in softball.

Major league players have these bats made to their order—just the right length and weight. Many have their autographs branded on the barrel. Players are paid for the use of these autographs on bats for marketing purposes.

Here's how the bat business started more than a half-century ago:

"Please, Mister—"

Pete Browning, top slugger of his day, had broken his stick. So this sad-faced chap wandered into a little wood-turning shop and begged the proprietor's son to make him a bat.

The boss's son back in 1883 was John A. Hillerich. Johnny played sandlot ball himself and had fashioned bats for his own use. So it wasn't much of a trick for him to produce a bludgeon for Browning. Pete liked it so well that he told other players and the bat-building business was born. And young John, now past 70, now heads the company.

Although Hillerich names Browning as the first player to but a bat from him he says that Arlie Latham, an old National League player, also claimed to have started it all.

Eight Years a Sideline

It took John's father a long time to see money in bats. It was eight years after Browning's appearance before the plant took bat-making out of the sideline class and made it a regular item. And a quarter of a century—in 1911 — before the factory did away with its former main items, churns and ten pins, and concentrated on bats.

Hillerich dosen't know how many bats the factory has turned out but estimates that if laid end to end the line would circle the globe several times.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Brooklyn Talks Pennant

There was a time, not very long ago, when splitting a double-header constituted a winning streak at Ebbets Field. The Brooklyns would win on Tuesday and then kick balls around for the remainder of the week. But all that is changed now. Today they are telling everyone who will listen how they are going to win the National League pennant. With Leo Durocher leading the cheering, they have convinced the East that they must be taken seriously in the flag race. At the moment they are campaigning to convince the West.

No matter what else it accomplishes, this great start by the Dodgers has stimulated fresh interest in the baseball world. Last year it was the Cincinnati Reds who awakened after 20 years of slumbering to pace the older circuit. This time it may be the Dodgers. Durocher will not run away with the race, as his April record of nine straight suggests. But he has given the Reds, Cardinals and Pirates something to think about.

Brooklyn Fans

If the National League thinks Cincinnati was a red hot baseball town last September, it should wait and get a look at Brooklyn if the Dodgers succeed in staying up there until the fall! Dodger fans are in a class by themselves. For years they have supported losing teams at Ebbets Field. Last season they saw Durocher finish third. Now they will take nothing short of a pennant.

Larry MacPhail has made splendid progress with the club since he became President and business manager at the beginning of the 1938 season. He built the foundation for last year's championship club at Cincinnati and he is doing the same thing at Brooklyn. The smartest move he made was signing Leo Durocher as playing manager. The acquisition of Dolph Camilli was a tremendous factor. Important, also, is the sound business footing the Dodger front office has attained since Larry's arrival.

Reese At Short

Durocher's inspirational leadership was one of the highlights of 1939. Critics insist that without him at shortstop, the club does not have a chance at the 1940 flag. His substitute is Harold "PeeWee" Reese, an expensive rookie from Louisville, out of the Red Sox farm system. The youngster is better than the average freshman, however, and before the season is over may be as vital a spark as his manager. The kid is a much better hitter than they thought he would be. Charley Gilbert, the new center fielder, has likewise been a pleasant surprise in the batter's box. Cullenbine and Vosmik have stepped up the batting tempo and surprised Durocher with their defensive play. Vosmik, who is known as a streak hitter, should make himself a very popular ball player at Ebbets Field.

Durocher has exercised unusual skill in his handling of pitchers. Despite the unseasonable weather in the East, Leo has seen six starters go the distance and four of them—Tex Carleton, Whitlow Wyatt, Hugh Casey and Fred Fitzsimmons—have posted shutouts. Carleton's no-hitter at Cincinnati yesterday has given Dodger backers something else to shout about. A year ago it looked as if Tex would close out his hurling career in the minors. But by blanking the champion Reds in his club's first western appearance of the season, the veteran sidearm tosser has overnight become the most talked-about moundsman in the majors.

Fitzsimmons will be used in spots. Given five or six days of rest, Fred's kunckleball is no picnic for any club.

According to the averages, Durocher's leading hitter is Cookie Lavagetto, who toured the course in an even .300 last season. It was Camilli, however, who proveded the heavy punch. The first baseman pushed over 104 runs and had a total of 296 bases.

When Babe Phelps was injured in one of the early games, Durocher unveiled Herman Franks, who wore a Cardinal uniform for a while in 1939. The boy started off as if he intended to lead the league in batting. But Phelps will be back in there when he is ready. The Babe is a much better catcher than the public gives him credit for being, and he can hit. The Dodgers have the No. 1 infield in the National League and a vastly improved outfield over 1939. As is generally the case among pennant contenders, they will win or lose with their pitching.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	8	3	.727
Boston	7	4	.636
Detroit	6	5	.545
Washington	6	5	.545
St. Louis	5	5	.500
New York	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
Chicago	3	7	.300

Results April 30

Chicago 9, Boston 4.
St. Louis 2, New York 1.
Washington 9, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	9	0	1.000
Cincinnati	6	3	.667
Chicago	7	7	.500
New York	4	4	.500
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	3	5	.375
Boston	1	7	.125

Results April 30

Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 8, Boston 7 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 2.
New York at St. Louis, postponed.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, May 1 (AP)—The American Bowling Congress tournament entered its final week today with only one team conceded a chance to upset the leading Chicago Monarchs in the five-man feature event.

That team, the Detroit Strohs, makes its bid tonight before a gallery which has been sold out for a month in anticipation of a championship drive. The Strohs rate as one of the outstanding quintets in the country with a 96-game winter season average of 999.70.

The Detroit veterans annexed the five-man title at Peoria, Ill., in 1924 and currently hold the Michigan state championship. They finished second in the international meet at Berlin in 1937.

Leaders remained undisturbed in all four divisions yesterday. Of 120 teams competing on the evening card, the Red Flares of Fostoria, Ohio, posted the high total, 2,810, enough to gain a slice of the $241,000 prize melon but far below the Monarchs' score of 3,047.

At the conclusion of yesterday's firing, the lowest scores eligible for a share of the prize money were:

Five-man event, 2,619; doubles, 1,106; singles, 567; all events, 1,770.

Stagg Award

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP) — The first Amos Alonzo Stagg award, to be conferred annually for "outstanding services in the advancement of the best interests of football," has been presented to the family of Donald G. Herring, Jr., Princeton junior.

Richard C. Harlow, football coach at Harvard, and De Ormond McLaughry, head coach at Brown, made the award on behalf of the American Football Coaches Association.

The resolution accompanying the presentation read:

"This family, as well as the courageous boy, set a noteworthy example of magnificent faith and outstanding sportsmanship in the face of adversity, and by intelligent leadership at a crucial time directed the nation-wide wave of sentiment attending one of the game's most unfortunate incidents into constructive channels to the great benefit of sport, particularly football, and to the lasting credit of American citizenship."

Herring was injured in the Brown game last fall.

Lefthanders' Golf

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The fifth annual National left-handers' golf tournament will be played here the week of Aug. 26.

Alvin Everett of Rome, Ga., is the defending champion.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 30

At New Haven, Conn.: Arnold 14, Becker 6.
At Storrs, Conn.: Northeastern 8, Connecticut U. 4.
At Worcester, Mass.: Holy Cross 2, Tufts 1.
At Hanover, N. H.: Dartmouth 5, Boston U. 3.
At Princeton, N. J.: Duke 5, Princeton 4.
At Springfield, Mass.: American International 16, Lowell Textile 6.

Western Conference Baseball

Big Ten Baseball Standing

Team	W	L	Pct.
Wisconsin	3	1	.750
Illinois	3	1	.750
Iowa	2	1	.666
Northwestern	2	2	.500
Michigan	1	1	.500
Purdue	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	4	.000
Indiana	0	0	.000
Minnesota	0	0	.000
Ohio State	0	0	.000

Games Last Week

Illinois 4-4; Iowa, 7-3.
Wisconsin, 2-5; Michigan, 5-3.
Northwestern, 9-12; Chicago, 3-9.
Purdue at Indiana (2 games), rain.
Minnesota at Ohio State (2 games), rain.

Games This Week

Michigan at Indiana (Friday and Saturday).
Purdue at Chicago (Friday and Saturday).
Iowa at Wisconsin (Friday and Saturday).
Illinois at Ohio State (Friday and Saturday).
Notre Dame at Northwestern (Saturday).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Big Ten baseball teams resume their title race Friday and Saturday without an undefeated leader. Illinois and Wisconsin divided double-headers with Iowa and Michigan last week to go ahead of the Hawkeyes, who have won two out of three.

Iowa and Wisconsin meet Friday and Saturday at Madison while Illinois opens Ohio State's season in two games at Columbus. The Buckeyes have had four games called off by rain and cold, as has Indiana, which will attempt to open its season by entertaining Michigan Friday and Saturday.

In another Conference doubleheader Purdue will go to Chicago while Minnesota plays Luther at home Friday and Northwestern meets Notre Dame at Evanston Saturday.

Iowa's defending champions hold a corner on most of the team and individual honors after two weeks of the Conference season. Directly behind the leaders in team standing, the Hawkeyes are hitting .285 for a considerable margin over Wisconsin, with .237.

Two Hawkeye stars, outfielder Jim George and pitcher Harold Haub, are maintaining the pace which brought them individual honors last year. Haub, undefeated in four Conference games last year, scored his second win of the season in defeating Illinois, 7 to 4, while George, who led Conference batsmen in 1939, boosted his batting average to .545 with six for eleven in three games.

Johnny Saxer of Wisconsin shares pitching honors with Haub after turning back Michigan, 5 to 3, for his second win. Saxer has allowed six hits in 18 innings against Michigan and Chicago. Slugging honors are shared by Ed Scheiwe of Wisconsin, with ten bases on four hits, and Russ Dresch of Illinois, with eight hits including a triple.

Baseball Notes

Layden Would End 'Fake Injury' Practice

NOTRE DAME (AP)—Coach Elmer Layden of Notre Dame believes that football coaches should enter into a gentlemen's agreement to play their games without having players fake injuries and be substituted for without penalty.

Layden says it is probable that Notre Dame and the Army will come to such an understanding for their annual game next fall.

McGill for Boston

MONTREAL, May 1 (CP)—McGill University yachtsmen will leave here next week for Boston to compete in the annual Massachusetts Institute of Technology invitation dinghy races May 12. Sam Mislap and Dick Stevenson are expected to be skippers.

WHERE TO DINE

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Crossword Quiz Answers

W	A	L	E	S			D	A	R	B	Y			
T		C	A	R	T		A	M	U	R		H		
H	E		D	I	O	N	N	E	S			L	A	
R	A	P		S	K	E	I	N		B	O	G		
E	R	O	S		E	P	E		S	A	V	A		
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	J	O	N	E	S			P	U	A	N	S		

The Home Forum

Some Like It Hot

AN "OLLA PODRIDA," my grandfather would have called it. My grandfather was a sea-captain, and he had a taste for foreign dishes—especially for that Spanish recipe of every odd bit in the larder boiled up in a spicy combination. Just so are a tourist's random impressions of Mexico thrown together, and served hot, with plenty of garnish. I like to think back, and remember exactly what went into my Mexican olla podrida.

As I lift off the cover of the pot, an aroma compounded of many things is wafted up to me. Dust and débris, sun-baked soil and wind-swept pines, the breath of gardenias and orange blossoms. And, bubbling up through clouds of dust-like steam, comes a medley of objects that slowly take shape in my memory.

First, cats and dogs, pigs and chickens and turkeys. Passive, inert cats and dogs, that lie sprawled in doorways, or move limply aside for passing automobiles. Intimate black pigs that root amongst the family in the patio. Roosters that live on the roof, and wake me with their crowing in the mornings. Gobblers that are borne down past my bedroom door at noontime, and served to me for supper that evening.

Then, hundreds of little brown burros, clattering briskly between adobe houses over the cobblestones, plodding patiently through the deep dust of the highways, or toiling up the steep mountainsides. All are loaded with burdens far too heavy for them to carry—charcoal, faggots, chairs, poultry; a woman with a child tucked into her rebozo; a man whose sandaled feet drag almost into the roadway.

Then, baskets, serapes, pottery, enameled trays, vegetables, fruits. Piled up in heaps of radiant color—red, blue, purple, gold—they are the background of the market in every plaza. Great mounds of tortillas, pat-patted in tireless rhythm, and frijoles crisp from the oven. Fish, which the fishermen, spreading their nets on Lake Patzcuaro, have brought in fresh in the early morning. Corn, loaded in clumsy wagons, drawn by slow-moving oxen. And, over all, flooding sunshine, cloudless sky, and a soft wind blowing. Can this be February? Was it this same week that Boston was buried in a snowstorm?

Through the market-place, the dark-skinned people are moving quietly on bare or sandaled feet, bartering, cajoling, persuading. A live hen is literally hanging in the balance, held head downward by a small boy, whose trousers are an engaging composition of holes and patches, while two women are bargaining. One woman is young. She carries her head high, with a grace acquired from poising great jars of water on her thick black braids. Under the folds of her rebozo peeps a small brown face with bright black eyes. The other woman is of colossal proportions. Her white teeth flash in a dazzling smile, as she gestures widely. Carlos, my driver, is standing by a booth filled with brightly-painted wooden toys.

"Look, Señorita," he cries, holding up a crudely-carved blue donkey "This is for the little Carlos!"

Carlos is young, with a steady hand on the wheel around dangerous mountain curves, but already he is a grandfather. Inside the windshield dangles a diminutive white sock. Once, when I suggested: "Carlos, you'd better let me wash that sock for you after this dusty ride," his brown eyes were horror-struck as he reproached me.

"*Wash* the first sock of my little Carlos! Never, Señorita. It must remain always just as it came from the foot of my grandson."

The cathedral fronts on the plaza. Over its gray walls cascades a scarlet bougainvillea; but within all is chill dampness and dusty shadows. Out in the village streets the hour of the siesta is approaching. Enchanting soft, brown children, their shrill voices silent, their grubby little hands still clutching a ball or a basket, their smiling dark eyes tight-shut, lie fast asleep in the doorways. Old men are leaning up against the walls of the houses, not even bothering to sit down. Just standing there, chins sunk on breasts, their sombreros drooping over their foreheads, their serapes swaying slightly. Black-haired, red-cheeked women are leaning cushiony elbows on the window-sills, gently nodding.

Who would believe that these people could come alive? And yet, there was a morning—that same morning when we drifted on flower-laden barges at the floating gardens out at Xochimilco—when we found ourselves caught in a surging, laughing, cheering throng, who had gathered to greet Almazan, the people's choice for the next presidency of Mexico. "Viv' Almazan!" we shouted with them. Garlands and flags, smiles and singing. But in many a belt a loaded pistol was thrust ominously. What if one of us had dared to shout: "Viva Camacho!"

One never knows just what *may* happen next, in Mexico. That is the pepper and salt of the olla podrida. It is with a sense of uncertainty, rather than of assurance, that one sees the armed guard come aboard the train on the border at Laredo. And as the sun sets, and the stars press close, one pictures shadowy forms slipping through the barrancas, and back through memory flashes the marching song of Villa.

Into the kettle tumble the remains of Aztec supremacy — ruined palaces, temples, and tombs and pyramids. And, on foundations laid by Montezuma, overlooking the city which he once proudly ruled, a castle built for Spanish conquerors, which at long-last became the refuge of a bewildered Emperor and Empress from an alien country.

The surface of the seething mixture is stirred by the plop-plopping of busy factories and gushing oil-wells. And, pushing quietly up from the depths, are great, silent haciendas, whose walls are crumbling into decay whose vast acres have been torn asunder.

It is of noble proportions, this caldron that holds the olla podrida. A plain, deep and wide, rimmed about with mountain ranges. And from the precise center rises a cloud of steam from a volcano which keeps it forever boiling.

As I put back the cover, it lifts and rattles with the force beneath it. A strong dish, a pungent dish: but to those who have tasted it, it has a lasting flavor.

ELEANOR WIDGER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACAPULCO, MEXICO: *A Pencil Drawing by Jennette Dominquez*

WRITING TO A friend in Canada, Jennette Dominquez, the artist, says: "I have been telling my friends about Acapulco, trying not to exaggerate its charms. It is such a hot, dusty, dirty town, and yet, with its hazy, blue surrounding mountains, its scraggly palms, and its sea-blue harbor, you get attached to it and forget its ugliness. I have found excellent material for pencil drawing, on the sunbaked back streets. The houses with their pillared verandas are rich in sunshine and color."

Greeting

The Japanese maple, rose-red,
Quivers in every leaf. Not the wind,
But a robin passes by.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

White Oleanders

Radiant, reposed, paler than any alabaster,
Here is cool whiteness transcending white of snow;
Green-white or silver-green in misted moonlight,
These flowers are luminous with their own glow.

Like stars across an arras of dark glossy leaves,
Each waxy petal lit with frosted silver bloom,
Their cool fragrance is a dream of fragrance
More nearly than any actual perfume.

Moon-white, as chill moon-shimmer on sea-foam,
Yet still, unmoving, transfixed in their own light,
No word catches the pure beauty of these blossoms,
Scented and cold against the tropic night.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Letting Go of Materiality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANYONE WHO has learned to swim in a gymnasium pool knows how impossible it is to cling continuously to the railing and do any swimming. One may grasp the bar tightly, perhaps fearfully, until he learns the proper strokes, but then he must go forward.

Today Christians may well ask themselves if they are making sure strokes toward the heavenly goal, or if they are clinging fearfully, or maybe contentedly, to material concepts, practices, desires, and aims.

The student of Christian Science knows that he must let go of materiality in order to progress Spiritward. Many individuals believe that letting go of materiality would mean taking away whatever sense of security they possess and giving them nothing in return. Lovingly and persistently Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, taught the truth of being which she elucidates in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 261 she says, "Breaking away from the mutations of time and sense, you will neither lose the solid objects and ends of life nor your own identity."

Is there someone who is afraid to let go his hold on matter, not because materiality is especially attractive to him, but because it seems sure in his grasp, and he is uncertain as to the nature of God's bestowals? God is expressed in good. It is not reasonable to think that God would deprive anyone of good, since obviously the more of good we manifest in our lives, the more we witness to Love, the one divine good. It is by the spiritual happiness and well-being we express that we help others to become acquainted with our heavenly Father, to know Him, and to be led by Him.

To the church in Corinth, Paul with loving and watchful solicitation, wrote (I Corinthians 2:9), "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Spirituality alone can discern spiritual things. "But," he continued (2:10), "God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit."

As in Paul's time, so today, God reveals His blessings through Spirit, not matter. Matter at best is only a temporal concept of mortal mind, a capricious beguilement, tempting us hither and thither with perishable promises of alluring nothings. It is the apparently pleasant forms of materiality which sometimes seem so difficult to relinquish. Sickness, death, distress, and their attendant errors we would eagerly relinquish, but men are not always so eager to see the nothingness of the pleasures of sense.

However, both the pleasures and the pains of material sense gradually fade from our experience when we begin to learn in Christian Science the spiritual facts about our true selfhood. God's man is spiritual. He is not involved in a so-called material creation, because God never made a mortal sense of existence.

The children of God are conscious only of what God gives. They know the pure joys of Soul, the rich abundance of Love's bestowals, the ceaseless, happy activity of divine Mind. Material sense says that man is mortal, self-acting, self-governed, and self-willed; but material sense lies. There is but one real creation, and it is spiritual, subject only to divine law. All else, though appearing real to material sense, is as false and deceptive as is the apparent meeting of railroad tracks in the distance. Through spiritual sense men perceive the truth of being revealed in Christian Science, and find in its sweet fulfillment a transfiguring experience.

Frequently the effort to let go of those material things upon which we may have depended for many years demands genuine courage. Repeated effort may be necessary before we can say that we truly rely upon God for our happiness, our activity, our assurance of supply, and our welfare. But we can learn to do so. Christian Science teaches us the way, and God supports every step that leads to Him.

When the human sense yields to the divine, we can see that we have not given up anything real, but only uncertainty, human will, fretfulness, misunderstanding, and fear. We have gained the peace which comes from God, and which touches every experience with heavenly calm. We have gained unshakable confidence, invigorating good nature and tolerance, and the Christliness which endures, whatever may be the human strain and friction. God is with us, and we are aware of it. Could we ask more?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

ABANDONANDO LA MATERIALIDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUALQUIERA QUE HAYA aprendido a nadar en una piscina de natación sabe lo imposible que es agarrarse continuamente a las barras y nadar al mismo tiempo. Puede uno atenerse a las barras firme y tal vez temerosamente hasta que aprenda los movimientos apropiados, pero entonces tiene que atreverse a ir adelante.

Hoy en día los cristianos tienen que preguntarse a sí mismos si están adelantando hacia la meta celestial, o si se agarran temerosa o acaso contentamente a conceptos, prácticas, deseos y objetivos materiales.

El estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana sabe que tiene que abandonar la materialidad para poder progresar hacia el Espíritu. Hay muchas personas que creen que el abandonar la materialidad significaría privarles de cierto concepto de seguridad que tenían, sin darles nada en cambio. Bondadosa y persistentemente Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, enseñó la verdad de la existencia que expuso en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS). En la página 261 de este libro dice: "Apartándose de cambios del tiempo y de los sentidos, no perderéis los fines y objetivos prácticos de la vida ni vuestra propia identidad."

¿Hay quizás alguien que tema abandonar el sostén que parece encontrar en la materia, no tanto porque ésta le parezca particularmente atractiva, sino porque parece ser una cosa segura, y no está cierto de la naturaleza que tendrán las dádivas de Dios? Dios se expresa en el bien. No es lógico creer que Dios privará a nadie de algo bueno, puesto que es evidente que cuánto más de lo bueno manifestamos en nuestra vida, tánto más somos testigos del Amor, el único bien divino. Por la felicidad y el bienestar espirituales que expresamos podemos ayudar a otros a conocer a nuestro Padre celestial y a ser guiados por El.

A la iglesia en Corinto San Pablo escribe con solicitud bondadosa y vigilante (I Corintios, 2:9): "Cosas que ojo no vió, ni oído oyó, y que jamás entraron en pensamiento humano—las cosas grandes . . . ha preparado Dios para los que le aman." Sólo con un discernimiento espiritual podemos percibir las cosas del Espíritu. "Pero," continua más adelante, "a nosotros nos las ha revelado Dios por medio de su Espíritu."

Lo mismo que en los tiempos de San Pablo, así también en nuestros días revela Dios Sus bendiciones por medio del Espíritu y no la materia. La materia no es más que un concepto de la mente mortal, un engaño caprichoso, seduciéndonos a ir de un lado para otro con sugestiones pasajeras de ilusiones tentadoras. Son más bien las formas aparentemente agradables de la materialidad las que a veces parecen difíciles de abandonar. Con mucho gusto abandonaríamos la enfermedad, la muerte, la miseria y todos los errores que las acompañan, pero no es siempre con el mismo gusto que los hombres están dispuestos a reconocer la nada de los placeres de los sentidos.

Pero tanto los placeres como las penas de los sentidos materiales se desvanecen poco a poco de nuestra experiencia a medida que aprendemos en la Ciencia Cristiana las verdades espirituales acerca de nuestra identidad verdadera. El hombre de Dios es espiritual. No tiene nada que ver con una creación llamada material, porque Dios nunca creó un concepto mortal de la existencia.

Los hijos de Dios están conscientes exclusivamente de las cosas que Dios da. Conocen las alegrías puras del Alma, la rica abundancia de las dádivas del Amor, la actividad incesante y gozosa de la Mente divina. El sentido material dice que el hombre es mortal, que obra de por sí mismo, que se gobierna a sí mismo, que tiene una voluntad propia; pero el sentido material miente. No hay más que una creación verdadera; y ésta es espiritual, sujeta sólo a la ley divina. Todo lo demás, aunque aparentemente real al sentido material, es tan falso y engañador como la ilusión óptica de que los railes del ferrocarril se juntan a distancia. Mediante el sentido espiritual los hombres perciben la verdad de la existencia que se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, y encuentran en su dulce cumplimiento una experiencia renovadora.

Muchas veces el esfuerzo de abandonar aquellas cosas en las cuales hemos confiado tanto tiempo, necesita valor. Tal vez haya que hacer esfuerzos repetidos antes de que podamos decir que confiamos exclusivamente en Dios para nuestra felicidad, nuestra actividad, nuestra seguridad y nuestra provisión. Pero podemos aprender a hacerlo. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña el camino, y Dios protege cada paso del camino que nos lleva hacia El.

Cuando el sentido humano cede al divino, podemos ver que no hemos abandonado nada que sea real, sino sólo la incertidumbre, la voluntad humana, el descontento, el malentendimiento y el miedo. Hemos ganado la paz que viene de Dios, y que bendice toda experiencia con calma celestial. Hemos ganado confianza inmutable, saludable buen humor y tolerancia,—y un espíritu cristiano que no se altera, cualquiera que sea la tensión y fricción por que tenga que pasar. Dios está con nosotros, y nosotros lo sabemos. ¿Podemos pedir algo más?

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

As an English Village Greets May Day

THE HAMLET STOOD on a gentle rise in the flat, wheat-growing north-east corner of Oxfordshire. They called it Lark Rise because of the great number of skylarks which made the surrounding fields their springboard and nested on the bare earth between the rows of green corn. . . .

Spring brought May Day, the greatest day in the year from the children's point of view. . . . Fortunately, it was always reasonably fine. Showers there were, of course, at that season, but never a May Day of hopelessly drenching rain, and the May garland was carried in procession every year throughout the 'eighties.

The garland was made, or "dressed," in the schoolroom. Formerly it had been dressed out of doors, or in one of the cottages, or in some one's barn; but dressed it had been and probably in much the same fashion for countless generations.

The foundation of the garland was a light wooden frame-work of uprights supporting graduated hoops, forming a bell-shaped structure about four feet high. This frame was covered with flowers, bunched and set closely, after the manner of wreath-making.

On the last morning of April the children would come to school with bunches, baskets, arms and pinafores full of flowers—every blossom they could find in the fields and hedges or beg from parents and neighbours. On the previous Sunday some of the bigger boys would have walked six or eight miles to a distant wood where primroses grew. These, with violets from the hedgerows, cowslips from the meadows, and wallflowers, oxlips, and sprays of pale red flowering currant from the cottage gardens formed the main supply. A sweetbriar hedge in the schoolmistress's garden furnished unlimited greenery. . . .

In time the wooden frame was covered, even if there had to be solid greenery to fill up at the back, out of sight. Then the "Top-knot," consisting of a bunch of crown imperial, yellow and brown, was added to crown the whole, and the fragrant, bowery structure was sprinkled with water and set aside for the night. . . .

The final touches were given the garland when the children assembled at six o'clock on May Day morning. . . .

All the children in the parish between the ages of seven and eleven were by this time assembled, those girls who possessed them wearing white or light coloured frocks, irrespective of the temperature, and girls and boys alike decked out with bright ribbon knots and bows and sashes, those of the boys worn crosswise over one shoulder. The queen wore her daisy crown with a white veil thrown over it, and the other girls who could procure them also wore white veils.—FLORA THOMPSON, in "Lark Rise." (London and New York: Oxford University Press.)

This Was a Royal Castle of Spain

FEW PLACES could be lovelier in May than the Royal Palace of El Pardo situated on the river Manzanares about nine miles northwest of Madrid. Its closeness to the capital has made it a favourite summe. resort of the Spanish monarchs since it was built in the beginning of the seventeenth century by Philip III on the site of an earlier Palace. The Park is surrounded by a wall six feet high and sixty-odd miles in length; and the well-preserved coverts afford splendid and varied sport. The castle can be reached by a private road from the Palace in Madrid by travelling through the Casa de Campo, past the Polo ground, the King's training stables and the golf course, without leaving the Royal estate. Practically every room in the castle is covered with tapestries made for it at the Royal manufactory from designs by Goya, Bayeu and Tenniers. Every ceiling is frescoed, and there are quantities of Empire furniture, much of it good. There is a small and elegant theatre, where, before her marriage, Princess Ena saw her first Spanish play; the walled gardens are charming. . . . It is impossible to exaggerate the unusual charm of this square palace of snow-white stone, with high steep slate roofs and corner towers. A small bridge leads across a moat, now dry, to a modest doorway opening into a delightful patio or courtyard. From opposite corners winding stone staircases lead up to the principal rooms on the first floor. The palace is low and spreading, four square, its sophisticated mixture of courtly sixteenth- and eighteenth-century architecture, with period gardens, contrasting strongly with the bare, rugged, virile landscape, the distant mountains, the sparse trees and silver rocks, beloved of Velasquez and many other Spanish painters. Except for Escorial and Aranjuez the interior is unique, no other palaces in the world having their walls almost completely covered by wonderful tapestries, every single piece being designed by the artist for the place it occupies. The Spanishness of the whole thing, the effect of continuity and completeness, the harmony and design, the colourings rich, yet vivid, make these palaces incomparably lovely and satisfying.—From "EVERY INCH A KING," by H. R. H. Princess Pilar of Bavaria and Major Desmond Chapman-Huston. (New York: Dutton.)

Bright the Hours

Bright the hours,
Bright the towers,
Let the shrilling trumpets play.
Winter's gone and this is May.

Gull the rover
Circles over,
And the boats are on the bay.
Let the shrilling trumpets play.

Men are wishing,
Men are fishing,
Sweet the air and swift the day.
And the boats are on the bay.

Clouds are running,
Clouds are sunning,
Winter's gone and this is May.
Sweet the air and swift the day.

CHARLES HUDEBURG

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1940

Chamber Takes Stand Against Health Setup

Boston business group declares time not ripe for costly and untested Federal program.

Protest against enactment of any part of a national health program at this session of Congress on the ground that the huge issues involved have not yet been threshed out was voiced today by the Committee on Federal Taxation and Expenditures of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee also objected because "desirable but nonessential spending programs, of which this is by no means the only one pending, can be postponed more safely and easily than a financial crisis."

This is the first pronouncement to come from the Boston Chamber on proposed health legislation at Washington and one of the earliest to be recorded by the organized business of the country.

Letters to Senators

Specifically, the Committee asks rejection of the Wagner-George hospital bill pending in the Senate in letters just sent to the two Massachusetts Senators, David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

In taking this stand, the Chamber does not oppose adoption of adequate safeguards to the well-being of the poor and needy, but feels there is great question as to the methods and timeliness of new Federal health measures in Washington.

In its letter, the Committee indicated it opposed "extending the authority of the Federal Government to still another activity which at present belongs to the various states," and added:

"If the contents of the present measure do not seem to effect any particularly far-reaching changes, it is principally because this bill serves only as the opening wedge for a much more ambitious and costly Federal health plan.

"Hospitals such as those proposed in S-3230 were included in the comprehensive national health program introduced last session. Protests against the measure and the lack of enthusiasm for such an undertaking prevented action on the bill, so that now, evidently, proponents, realizing the improbability of its being accepted in toto, have adopted the tactics of offering it in small pieces.

Plans Called "Unripe"

"The large socialized medicine plans of which this is a part, and with which it should be considered, are at present totally unripe. The issues have as yet received only preliminary consideration and under the circumstances it would be unwise to enact any portion of the program until all sides of this vital problem have been subjected to the closest scrutiny and examination."

As to financing, the committee said it doubted the wisdom of authorizing added Federal expenditures of $10,000,000 a year for the next six years, plus state contributions of from 25 per cent to 90 per cent of Federal grants, "at a time when the Federal Government as well as state governments can ill afford assumption of any new expenditures except those for projects of a non postponable nature."

"It is now more important than ever to eliminate every unnecessary dollar from the 1941 budget," commented the Boston committee. "The earlier hope of economy has been shattered, but everything possible must still be done to try to improve the situation, or failing this, keep it from growing any worse."

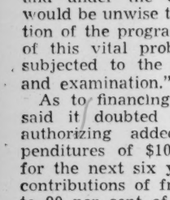
Haverhill Bank to Sell Assets by Court Order

The Essex National Bank of Haverhill was today authorized to sell its remaining assets at private sale or public auction. Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal Court granted the authorization at the request of Frederick S. Deitrich, receiver of the bank, which has been in liquidation since it closed in 1933. Mr. Deitrich said that the cost of managing the assets would be more than the worth of the assets, which had a very doubtful value.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast and warm this afternoon, with showers late this evening continuing tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 50 degrees, cooler Thursday afternoon and night; moderate to fresh southerly and southwesterly winds shifting to northwest late Thursday or Thursday night.



Maine: Cloudy and showers Thursday and in the west portion tonight, cooler in southwest portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts: Showers tonight and Thursday, cooler Thursday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers tonight and Thursday morning slightly warmer tonight, cooler in the interior Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh to strong and shifting to northwest over south portion Thursday; showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

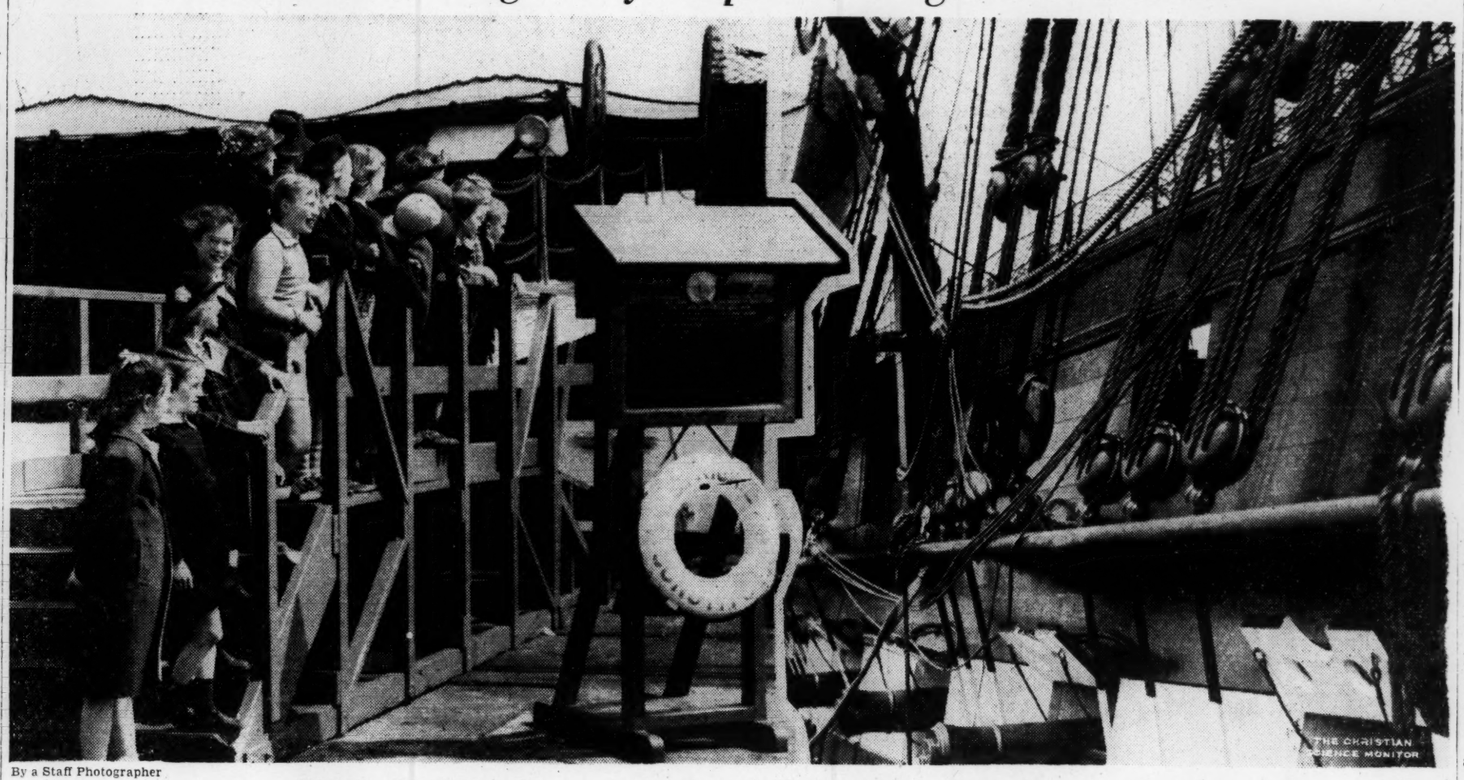
	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	75	New Orleans	66	78
Chicago	41	73	New York	56	67
Denver	34	55	Norfolk	60	79
Helena	44	55	Philadelphia	60	74
Kansas City	40	55	St. Louis	40	78
Los Angeles	65	80	San Francisco	55	67
Miami	72	75	Washington	64	82
Minneapolis	31	38			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., May 1.
B—Maximum, April 30.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:11 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Thursday, 8:31 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:13 p. m.

Small Boarding Party 'Captures' Frigate Constitution



By a Staff Photographer

'Old Ironsides' Plays Host to Young History Students After Several Months Lay-off

Left: Children from the fourth grade, Park School, Brookline, board the U. S. S. Constitution. Right: A section of the historic frigate.

Boston's Queen of the May Practices for Saturday's Fete

Boston's own Queen of the May, little Carol Ann Tobin, younger of Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin's two daughters, who will preside over the official ceremonies on the Common Saturday afternoon, danced when she got her May Day costume today. It was presented by Miss Frances M. Cusick of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the City's Recreation Department.

It's a white organdy dress, and there's a gold crown, too. And a gold scepter is being prepared for Her Majesty, that, when finished, will have a star atop it.

The living room was virtually full of photographers—at least as many as when Shirley Temple visited Boston the summer before last—and they all flashed their bulbs at Carol, who just laughed and clapped her hands.

It is going to be quite an affair on the Common Saturday. Queen Carol will have two attendants, little girls from South Boston, dressed in pink. Carol and the reporter heard about it from Miss Cusick for the first time together.

"She'll have a crown bearer wearing yellow. And 12 little flower girls all strewing confetti in front of her. And 96 schoolgirls from Roxbury will do a May Pole dance, dressed in crêpe-paper costumes, blue and pink and yellow and green, all light pastel shades. And there'll be 50 from South Boston doing folk dances.

"And she'll have flower girls from Old Harbor Village all with wreaths around their heads and carrying decorated baskets filled with apple blossoms. There'll be apple blossoms all back of the throne on Tremont Street. Apple blossoms will be the theme of the celebration. There'll be about 500 children in Carol's court altogether, 300 in folk dances and singing games, and about 200 in a band."

Ex-Shipping Clerk Tells Insurance Probers of Rise

A former shipping clerk in a paint warehouse told a legislative committee investigating defunct insurance companies today that he was elevated from that position to the presidency of the Beacon Insurance Agency which did $1,400,000 business in two years.

Samuel Cooper, of Cambridge, testified, according to the Associated Press, the warehouse owner, Paul Mannos, offered him a job in the Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company and later the presidency of the Beacon company, a Canton agency. His salary, he said, remained at $25 a week, however.

Manuel Nizol, an accountant who served as threasurer of the Beacon company, testified the Beacon's directors' meetings were perfunctory.

"Sam would come in with the matters on hand," he said, "and a vote would be taken."

Swansea Bars Dog Track

SWANSEA, Mass., May 1 (AP)—The Swansea Board of Selectmen, at a special meeting, refused today to grant a dog track license to Joseph Borgee, Jr., of Swansea.

Queen of the May

By a Staff Photographer

Carol Ann Tobin and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin

The Mayor's younger daughter follows in her sister's footsteps in accepting the crown as Queen of the May for the official celebration of May Day by the City of Boston, now scheduled for 2 p. m. Saturday on Boston Common. Helen Louise was Queen two years ago. Carol is shown here with her mother having her May Day dress fitted at their home in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Old Ironsides On Exhibition At Navy Yard

Old Ironsides, withdrawn from public inspection when the Navy Department closed U. S. Navy Yards seven months ago because of the European war, today went on view for the first time since last September and had as its first visitors 17 children from the fourth grade in Park School, Brookline.

Under the escort of their teachers, Miss D. W. Bird and Mrs. T. W. Butler, the children went aboard and were shown all over the frigate, which was spick and span in paint and tar.

The Constitution has been moved down to Pier One, in the Yard, where it is readily accessible from the Main Gate. Being commissioned, it rates a crew, and on board are 30 men under Commander H. P. Knickerbocker, U. S. N.

The change in policy at the Yard came as the result of protests against denying children, whose pennies practically rebuilt the ship, an opportunity to inspect the historic vessel. The ship will be open to the public on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays from 9 to 4:30 and on other days from 9 to 3.

Taxicab Stagger Plan on Way Out

The "stagger system" for taxicabs, under which each cab is barred from the streets one day a week, has been revoked, effective next Monday, Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty has announced. A committee will investigate traffic conditions as affected by taxicabs with a view to finding other means of alleviating congestion, the Commissioner said.

The stagger system became operative Feb. 1 over the protests of independent operators, who contended the system would force them out of business. Mr. Timilty's action follows the report of the committee studying the situation, which stated there had been some improvement in traffic conditions and in the standard of cleanliness and the mechanical condition of the cabs. This improvement, however, it found insufficient to compensate for the economic disadvantage to cab owners.

Commissioner Timilty ruled that every taxicab must be thoroughly cleaned, inspected, and repaired weekly, and that each month the owner must file a report this has been done.

State Council Votes Payment Of $2,724,000 for 'El' Loss

Overriding the oft-repeated demands of former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly to hold up payment of the Boston Elevated deficit of $2,724,000, the Executive Council today unanimously approved a warrant for the payment.

The action came after the Councillors had read a letter from the Boston Finance Commission and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in which the Boston officials said they could make no recommendations on the deficit because the Boston Finance Commission investigation of the Elevated financial situation has not been completed.

Immediately following the Council session Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said:

"The action of the Council speaks for itself. The law regarding the matter is extremely specific as to what action the State may take. We should follow the law. Any delay, I am informed, would affect the City of Boston by increasing its share of the deficit. Any delay might also affect the credit of the Commonwealth in that it would not be living up to its obligations."

William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, will now issue bonds to pay the $2,724,000 deficit. The 14 cities and towns serviced by the Elevated will reimburse the State later in the year.

At today's session the Executive Council discussed but took no action upon a proposal made by Henry C. Rowland, Boston attorney, that the Elevated sell its power plant and purchase its power from the Boston Edison Company. Mr. Rowland said the Elevated could realize $15,000,000 through such a sale. Proceeds of the sale, he said, would be turned over to the 14 cities and towns serviced by the system to pay in part the $16,300,000 in annual Elevated deficits previously met by the communities.

Former Lieutenant Governor Kelly urged delay in payment of this year's deficit pending an investigation of the Elevated's financial situation to determine whether the loss actually exists.

Two Special Justices Named

Appointments of two special justices and one clerk of court were among those submitted today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the Executive Council for approval.

The name of John C. Wroe of Waltham was submitted for appointment as clerk in the second Eastern Middlesex Court in Waltham to replace George A. Mansfield, who has retired.

Mr. Wroe is a graduate of Boston University School of Business Administration, and is Executive Messenger in the Governor's office. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1936, is a past president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Waltham, and is president of Council of Young Men's Republican Clubs. The position pays $3,000 the first year, and $3,150 thereafter.

Joseph A. Furey was proposed by the Governor for Special Justice of the Eastern Hampden District Court in Palmer, in place of Freelon Q. Ball. Mr. Furey is an attorney, member of the Democratic Town Committee of Palmer, the Palmer School Committee, and also past Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

Norman L. Snow was a third proposed appointee as Special Justice also in the Eastern Hampden District Court in Palmer to replace the late Harold J. Burdick. Mr. Snow is a graduate of Boston University Law School, and a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1929-1932.

All of the nominations submitted by the Governor last week were approved today, including that of August Loschi, as Special Justice of the East Boston District Court in place of Patrick J. Lane.

The Governor said that he would swear in Judge Loschi today.

Tax Gaze Falls on Boston

Boston's Federal Building reverberated with rumors of a new big Federal income tax prosecution today when it was learned that Assistant Attorney General Gordon Tweedy, who recently completed the prosecution of Moe L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher and former race track news service proprietor, is here conferring with local officials.

A meeting between U. S. Attorney Edmund L. Brandon and his assistant in tax cases, Henry L. Leen, and Mr. Tweedy and Special Assistant Attorney General Leo Loony was held this morning. Afterward Mr. Brandon said that new income tax evasion cases could be looked for shortly.

This revived rumors current more than a year ago that Federal Government was considering the prosecution of certain political figures.

Governor Asserts Land Stands Safe From Foes

Warning that the United States must not fall prey to the current "Trojan horse" technique of invasion that has weakened the strongholds of Europe, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, speaking before the Veterans of Foreign Wars at a May Day rally at Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common today, declared:

"We must beware of aggressors such as bore their way from within."

Despite protests of the Massachusetts State C. I. O. Industrial Council against the Governor's appearing one the same program with John C. Metcalf, Dies committee investigator, Governor Saltonstall fulfilled his promise to be a speaker on this occasion.

"Europe's kind of nationalism," he said, "doesn't seem able to keep out the termites of the power-grabbing dictators. This country stands on a foundation that cannot be shaken and through which no termites can bore."

Among other speakers were Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Otis H. Brown, National Commander of the V. F. W., and Ida S. Cohen, National Commander of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Mayor Tobin, taking his turn to address the gathering, said:

"We should be glad we are holding this meeting on Boston Common, out in the open, under this Spring sun, and not in some bomb-proof shelter, as it might be in Europe."

Commander in Chief Brown warned against subversive activities of dictators in this country. They desire to control world trade, Mr. Brown stated, and are trying to gain their ends here.

Mr. Metcalf, who made it clear that he was not representing the Dies Committee, spoke of certain groups which he considers subversive, and described some of his experiences while a Chicago newspaperman.

The meeting was the focal point of May Day celebrations in Boston. The warm, sunny weather brought out an unusually large crowd of spectators long before the program began. A holiday air pervaded the scene, and the waiting crowd was entertained by music blaring from loudspeakers. Appearance of a uniformed band assembling on the stand brought forth shouts from some of the more jovial of the crowd for real music.

Nearby on the Charles Street Mall of the Common, the Communist Party conducted its annual May Day celebration, with Ann Burlak and Pat O'Dea, both of whom have recently appeared as witnesses before the Dies Committee, as speakers.

The Children's May Day exercises will not be held until Saturday.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, also a speaker at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary exercises, revealed that he, too, had been urged by labor leaders to repudiate the meeting because of the presence of Mr. Metcalf on the program. Thomas McGowan, of the Boston branch of the Maritime Union, telegraphed the Mayor describing his plan to speak at the rally as "a tribute from you to un-Americanism," and charging that his appearance there would be interpreted as approval of the Dies Committee.

The Mayor said that he received another protest from Michael Tyson, business agent of the Boston Local 136-B of the United Furniture Workers of America, demanding that he refuse to participate in the V. F. W. rally on the ground that the Dies Committee is trying to smear labor. In replying to these protests, the Mayor said:

"This organization (Veterans of Foreign Wars) is auxiliary to a body of men, every one of whom has fought in the defense of the United States on foreign soil. Were I to refuse . . . I would feel remiss in my duties. . . . I am accountable only for what I intend to say, and you may be sure that my remarks will be patriotic, in keeping with the occasion."

Wellesley Whoops It Up

Gowns fluttered in the breeze and caps slipped awry as Wellesley seniors got off to a flying start in the annual May Day hoop race this morning from Tower Court Hill to the Chapel.

Miss Martha Attridge of Morristown, N. J., came in first to capture the honor of Wellesley tradition that she will be the first in her class to marry. Over the white blossoms of a larkspur bouquet, presented to her by Margaret Hudson of Upper Montclair, N. J., President of the Senior Class, Miss Attridge laughingly denied she had any immediate plans.

Miss Attridge literally followed the fleet footsteps of her mother, who won the hoop-rolling contest in the class of 1907. Her father, the Rev. Thomas W. Attridge, also was a mile runner at Princeton.

Miss Attridge's grandmother, too, was a Wellesley graduate in the class of 1879.

Coming in second was Miss Virginia Grier of Hamden, Conn., with Miss Carol Wysor of Shaker Heights, Ohio, taking third place.

There was no competition this year from masquerading Harvard men, although a group claiming to be from Harvard, but strongly suspected by Wellesley connoisseurs as hailing from Technology, presented the senior winner with a lighted lantern, but no one seemed to know just why.

Yo, Skinnay! Circus Is Here!

Bright with silver enamel, streamlined in red and gold, circus trains of "The Greatest Show on Earth"—Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey—arrived this afternoon to open in Boston Garden tomorrow night for a 10-day engagement.

The Big Show left New York where it closed a record engagement last night, in the early hours this morning, and daylight revealed the first section steaming out of Connecticut toward Worcester and Boston.

Immediately upon the arrival in the Boston and Maine railway yards, the unloading and haul to Boston Garden began. Huge elephants hauled the cages and red wagons to the ramps and the pavement, where motor power picked them up and rolled them into the Garden.

The public is asked to reach the circus on time, otherwise it will miss the new opening spectacle "The Return of Marco Polo," described as the most beautiful pageant the Ringlings have ever presented. It was designed and costumed in Paris by Max Weldy of the Casino de Paris show in the French capital.

Thanks to John Ringling North's work in Europe last winter, the circus has a freshness and novelty. It is jammed with headline acts making their American debut, different acts from those seen on this side of the Atlantic before.

Heading this invasion of the United States are Roberto de Vasconcellos, Visconte Ponte da Barca, high school horse rider; and the Los Aseveras-Konyot troupe, who star in a high school and gaited horse display of period costuming, entitled "An Afternoon in the Bois."

Among other great features making their first appearances in American are: Brazil's Rola Rola, aerialist; Elly Ardelty, European aerialist; Aselanna and Charly, aerial trampoline rockets; the Wolthings, "high perch thrillers"; the Ritters and the Deans, "flying marvels"; the Akimotos, "whirlwind acrobats"; Massimilliano Truzzi, juggler; the Albanis, and Mei Fu, aerialist.

The Big Show trains carried 1,600 people, 50 elephants, and 1,006 other animals as well as hundreds of horses.

Fines Now in Case Of No Stickers

Two hundred State Registry of Motor Vehicles inspectors were conducting an intensive drive today to apprehend motorists who failed to have brakes, lights, tires and other safety equipment on their cars inspected during the April compulsory inspection period, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

Unlike previous years, motorists whose cars have not been inspected will be haled into court. They will be subject to a $3 to $5 fine for their inspection failure. Previously such failure resulted only in a three-day suspension of the automobile registration.

Registrar Goodwin said local police throughout the State and State Police are co-operating in the drive. Mr. Goodwin said no automobile owner has a right to drive a car in Massachusetts unless the automobile's equipment has been officially approved as in proper condition.

Last year, the Registrar declared, 2,008 motorists were stopped for failure to have their equipment checked prior to the April 30 deadline. Of these, 187 automobiles were found to have faulty equipment.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," featuring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Tika Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Spencer Tracy and Robert Young in "Northwest Passage." 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also "Private Detective," with Dick Foran. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Young as You Feel," with the Jones Family. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "Of Mice and Men," starring Burgess Meredith and Betty Field. 3:10 6:25, 9:35.

Exeter—
"Louise," with Grace Moore. 3:40, 6:35, 9:45. Also "The House of the Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay and George Sanders. 2:10, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "The Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero.

Fenway—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 1:05, 4:35, 8. Tomorrow: "An Angel from Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40 8:15. "March of Time," 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. Tomorrow: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. Also "Free, Blonde and 21," with Lynn Bari.

Metropolitan—
"My Son, My Son!" with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne and Lewis Hayward. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 9, 10 a. m., 1:15 4:30, 7:55. Tomorrow: "Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. Stage: Rochester in person.

Modern—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:40 a. m., 1:10 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:55. Tomorrow: "An Angel from Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Framed," starring Frank Albertson and Constance Moore. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Laughing at Life" with Victor McLaglen. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Isle of Columbus—Haiti," John Nesbitt's Passing Parade—"Mark Carleton," "Fashions for Play Hours" latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

State—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

Telepix—
March of Time—American Youth: The Northwest Mounted Police; Stockholm, Sweden, tour; "Farewell Vienna," and other shorts, continuous.

Tremont—
"Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters. Also "Another Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Shop Around the Corner," with James Stewart and Margaret Sullivan. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with R. Greene.

Trans-Lux
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Suicide Legion." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

University—
Robert Donat in "The Count of Monte Cristo." Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with Henry O'Neill.

Uptown—
"The House of the Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4:45, 8:35. Also "I Take This Woman." 2:30, 6:20, 10:10.

Music

Paine Hall, Cambridge—
Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Teresa Calamara, pianist. 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Crafts by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Republican and Democratic Delegates to Conventions

Massachusetts delegates-at-large and district delegates elected to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions follow:

Republican

Delegates-at-Large

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Representative Joseph W. Martin
John W. Haigis of Greenfield

District Delegates

First District

John M. Deely, Lee (F)
William A. Nolen, Holyoke (F)
Clifford J. Akey, Greenfield (F)
John S. Begley, Holyoke (F)

Second District

Patrick A. Doyle, Springfield (F)
Daniel D. O'Brien, Northampton (F)
W. Lee Costigan, Springfield (F)
Eugene J. O'Neil, Jr., Chicopee (F)

Third District

Joseph E. Casey, Clinton (F)
James T. Violette, Fitchburg (F)
Philip Lynch, Fitchburg (F)
Arthur U. Mahan, Leominster (F)

Fourth District

John C. Mahoney, Worcester (F)
John S. Sullivan, Worcester (F)
Mary E. A. Murray, Milford (F)
Edward A. Ryan, Worcester (unpledged)

Fifth District

Daniel O'Dea, Lowell (F)
George T. Ashe, Lowell (F)
James J. Bruin, Lowell (F)
Edward W. Kenney, Woburn (F)

Sixth District

Michael F. McGrath, Salem (F)
John W. Coddaire, Jr., Haverhill (F)
James H. Sullivan, Danvers (F)
John T. Coan, Swampscott (F)

Seventh District

Philip A. Kiely, Lynn (F)
Joseph A. Flynn, Lawrence (F)
Michael F. Cronin, Lawrence (F)
Charles R. Coan, Peabody (F)

Eighth District

John M. Lynch, Somerville (F)
John C. Carr, Medford (F)
Daniel B. Curnane, Malden (F)
Francis L. Sennott, Cambridge (F)

Ninth District

John P. Brennan, Cambridge (F)
Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, Brookline (F)
Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., Boston (F)
Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Cambridge (F)

Tenth District

Chester A. Dolan, Jr., Boston (F)
Margaret E. Kilduff, Boston (F)
William E. Mooney, Boston (F)
Alfred J. Moore, Boston (F)

Eleventh District

John J. Sullivan, Boston (F*)
William H. Barker, Boston (unpledged)
Edward J. Voke, Chelsea (F)
Bernard L. Sullivan, Chelsea (unpledged)

Twelfth District

William P. Hickey, Boston (F)
Clement A. Norton, Boston (F)
Thomas J. Hannon, Boston (F)
Thomas M. Burke, Boston (F)

Thirteenth District

Joseph H. Downey, Brockton (F)
Leo J. Halloran, Quincy (F)
Charles McCaffrey, Brockton (F)
William F. Maguire, Randolph (F)

Fourteenth District

William P. Grant, Fall River (F)
Mary I. Murphy, Taunton (F)
John E. Fitzgerald, Taunton (F)
Helen Corrigan Connors, Fall River (F)

Fifteenth District

Helen L. Buckley, Abington (F)
August J. Cormier, New Bedford (F)
Ralph Silva, New Bedford (F)
Charles C. Paine, Barnstable (F)

District Attorney William J. Foley, Boston (F)
Alexander G. Lajoie, Worcester (F)

District Delegates

First District

John M. Deely, Lee (F)
William A. Nolen, Holyoke (F)
Clifford J. Akey, Greenfield (F)
John S. Begley, Holyoke (F)

Second District

Patrick A. Doyle, Springfield (F)
Daniel D. O'Brien, Northampton (F)
W. Lee Costigan, Springfield (F)
Eugene J. O'Neil, Jr., Chicopee (F)

Third District

Joseph E. Casey, Clinton (F)
James T. Violette, Fitchburg (F)
Philip Lynch, Fitchburg (F)
Arthur U. Mahan, Leominster (F)

Fourth District

John C. Mahoney, Worcester (F)
John S. Sullivan, Worcester (F)
Mary E. A. Murray, Milford (F)
Edward A. Ryan, Worcester (unpledged)

Fifth District

Daniel O'Dea, Lowell (F)
George T. Ashe, Lowell (F)
James J. Bruin, Lowell (F)
Edward W. Kenney, Woburn (F)

Sixth District

Michael F. McGrath, Salem (F)
John W. Coddaire, Jr., Haverhill (F)
James H. Sullivan, Danvers (F)
John T. Coan, Swampscott (F)

Seventh District

Philip A. Kiely, Lynn (F)
Joseph A. Flynn, Lawrence (F)
Michael F. Cronin, Lawrence (F)
Charles R. Coan, Peabody (F)

Eighth District

John M. Lynch, Somerville (F)
John C. Carr, Medford (F)
Daniel B. Curnane, Malden (F)
Francis L. Sennott, Cambridge (F)

Ninth District

John P. Brennan, Cambridge (F)
Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, Brookline (F)
Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., Boston (F)
Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Cambridge (F)

Tenth District

Christian A. Herter, Boston
Gaspar G. Bacon, Boston

Eleventh District

Elizabeth W. Pigeon, Boston
Saverio R. Romano, Boston

Twelfth District

Robert Gardiner Wilson, Boston
Charles Shulman, Boston

Thirteenth District

Charles W. Hedges, Quincy (D)
George C. P. Olsson, Brockton (D)

Fourteenth District

Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield
Frederick W. Lawson, Fall River

Fifteenth District

Vernon W. Marr, Scituate
John A. Stitt, New Bedford

Democratic

Delegates-at-Large

Senator David I. Walsh (F)
Paul A. Dever, Attorney General (F)
Representative John W. McCormack (F)
Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston (F)
William H. Burke, Hatfield (F)
James M. Curley, Boston (F)
Charles F. Hurley, Cambridge (F)
Joseph B. Ely, Westfield (F)
Francis E. Kelly, Boston (F)
Mayor Roger L. Putnam, Springfield (F)

(D)—Announced for Dewey.
(F)—Pledged to Farley.
(F*)—Announced for Farley.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, May 2

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, May 2

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Vote on Republican Delegates-at-Large in Bay State

Cities and Towns	Group 1				Group 2			
	Mc-Masters	Hayden	Gibbs	Hill	Salton-stall	Lodge	Martin	Haigis
Abington	13	16	18	13	148	147	140	138
Acton	44	41	39	39	107	102	98	99
Acushnet	3	2	3	1	30	29	26	52
Adams	5	5	3	4	27	27	24	27
Agawam	11	15	7	7	43	43	41	42
Alford	1	2	1	2	8	8	8	8
Arlington	127	108	99	99	583	578	530	537
Ashby	0	0	0	0	20	20	19	20
Ashburnham	10	11	9	8	21	19	17	17
Ashfield	1	2	1	1	10	10	10	11
Ashland	9	6	6	6	72	73	69	69
Athol	44	30	24	21	151	154	130	140
Attleboro	47	45	45	45	202	211	216	191
Auburn	30	27	20	14	171	161	139	145
Avon	3	3	3	3	20	22	21	20
Ayer	45	39	36	38	36	37	33	31
Barnstable	38	26	26	24	126	118	110	111
Barre	8	10	9	8	28	26	26	26
Becket	3	3	3	3	12	12	11	10
Bedford	11	11	4	5	59	55	52	52
Belchertown	8	10	7	7	38	32	29	31
Belmont	81	52	50	48	1065	1064	997	904
Berkley	9	9	8	8	19	21	20	20
Berlin	3	3	2	2	31	30	28	29
Beverly	121	75	82	154	1018	1208	786	779
Billerica	12	7	7	7	48	50	44	47
Bellingham	1	1	2	1	12	14	14	13
Benardston	8	8	8	9	18	19	16	18
Blandford	0	2	0	0	12	11	11	12
Bolton	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	28
Bourne	21	23	23	21	49	48	47	45
Blackstone	3	2	2	2	7	7	7	6
*Brockton	160	173	100	100	612	641	526	529
Boston	1301	953	900	872	5985	5985	5259	5309
Boylston	24	22	20	21	72	66	56	55
Boxboro	9	10	7	1	17	16	11	14
Boxford	2	2	0	2	28	29	25	24
Braintree	84	72	79	69	379	365	324	322
Brewster	2	2	3	2	26	21	27	25
Brimfield	5	3	4	3	17	16	17	15
Brookfield	1	2	1	1	16	15	16	15
Brookline	140	114	112	113	1649	1640	1585	1589
Buckland	9	2	0	1	38	35	28	41
Burlington	5	4	4	3	23	22	20	21
Cambridge	305	190	185	171	1310	1274	1153	1180
Canton	42	39	40	38	149	150	146	146
Carlisle	2	2	3	2	24	25	22	22
Carver	2	2	3	3	10	10	9	10
Charlemont	2	1	0	0	16	14	14	15
Charlton	4	3	4	4	21	20	19	18
Chatham	1	0	0	0	20	20	17	17
Chelmsford	15	14	14	18	82	81	71	73
Chelsea	70	49	45	46	189	172	128	127
Cheshire	1	0	0	0	9	9	9	7
Chester	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
Chesterfield	1	3	1	1	18	17	17	20
Chicopee	197	252	148	154	545	513	445	492
Chilmark	7	7	7	6	3	4	5	3
Clarksburg	0	0	0	0	12	11	11	12
Clinton	11	12	14	11	50	51	49	48
Cohasset	17	13	15	15	85	85	79	81
Colrain	2	2	2	2	31	30	31	31
Concord	15	13	12	11	224	223	219	220
Conway	4	1	1	1	20	20	19	21
Cummington	1	2	2	1	17	16	16	16
Dalton	1	1	1	1	47	47	47	46
Danvers	73	54	54	84	224	231	199	198
Dartmouth	10	6	6	5	35	35	36	33
Dedham	44	40	38	38	363	354	322	332
Deerfield	20	23	19	19	65	65	63	72
Dennis	24	20	22	18	51	48	40	42
Dighton	18	19	17	13	78	75	84	68
Douglas	20	16	16	15	167	163	151	155
Dover	5	6	6	6	66	63	60	60
Dudley	2	2	1	0	19	18	16	15
Dunstable	0	0	0	0	14	15	13	14
Duxbury	3	4	3	1	35	34	31	30
East Bridgewater	13	8	9	8	32	31	29	27
East Brookfield	0	1	0	0	6	5	5	5
East Longmeadow	10	10	7	7	64	63	60	62
Easton	16	13	13	13	58	57	56	54
Eastham	4	4	5	5	12	15	9	8
Easthampton	32	42	19	18	128	126	112	122
Edgartown	3	2	3	2	16	16	12	12
Egremont	0	1	0	0	8	7	7	7
Erving	1	2	1	1	17	17	16	19
Essex	5	5	5	5	22	23	20	21
Everett	380	240	234	249	573	584	425	436
Fairhaven	43	44	49	43	153	144	128	126
Fall River	109	96	99	86	404	392	412	329
Falmouth	21	20	21	20	54	54	54	53
Fitchburg	127	116	102	111	380	369	337	351
Florida	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4
Foxboro	13	6	9	5	65	67	67	62
Franklin	20	18	21	18	60	60	61	59
Framingham	86	71	67	66	289	296	276	219
Freetown	7	6	7	6	27	27	27	26
Gardner	64	57	56	52	203	200	175	179
Gay Head	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
Georgetown	6	3	4	4	34	37	29	30
Gill	4	3	2	2	17	16	14	18
Gloucester	54	39	42	44	171	171	143	147
Gosnold	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Goshen	0	1	0	0	20	19	19	18
Grafton	12	8	6	8	100	94	84	84
Granby	1	1	1	1	19	18	18	18
Granville	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4
Great Barrington	14	14	14	14	231	229	214	218
Greenfield	43	42	30	30	439	472	443	500
Groton	18	12	11	13	41	38	38	24
Groveland	13	14	10	15	91	91	78	80
Hadley	4	4	4	4	25	24	24	24
Halifax	6	4	4	1	16	13	6	5
Hamilton	10	7	7	10	72	75	63	68
Hampden	4	5	2	2	24	26	21	25
Hancock	3	4	3	3	8	6	5	6
Hanover	5	4	5	4	55	56	54	55
Hanson	7	3	6	5	35	32	28	28
Harwich	9	4	3	3	46	46	41	44
Harwich	9	4	3	3	46	46	41	44
Hatfield	5	7	4	4	19	18	18	19
Haverhill	233	184	177	180	999	1041	772	764
Hawley	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	12
Heath	8	9	8	8	17	16	16	17
Hinsdale	9	6	6	6	21	22	19	19
Hingham	17	17	16	13	133	132	123	126
Holbrook	13	5	9	8	47	46	42	41
Holden	10	12	8	8	90	92	93	87
Holland	5	6	5	5	8	7	7	8
Holliston	4	5	4	3	42	42	42	40
Holyoke	80	103	60	61	446	439	372	407
Hopedale	7	8	8	6	74	74	70	71
Hopkinton	20	16	13	12	129	132	124	126
Hubbardston	6	4	5	4	20	18	18	18
Hudson	11	6	4	6	112	107	100	100
Huntington	1	0	0	0	11	11	10	12
Hull	6	4	6	4	37	38	36	34
Ipswich	20	10	8	12	206	206	186	185
Kingston	3	3	4	3	23	23	22	22
Lakeville	17	15	19	14	38	35	36	36
Lancaster	6	5	5	5	68	65	65	65
Lanesboro	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	17
Lawrence	242	199	306	211	428	436	363	369
Lee	1	1	1	1	15	15	12	14
Leicester	20	22	21	20	60	58	58	58
Lenox	3	3	3	3	32	29	32	33
Leominster	51	47	42	40	211	212	196	196
Leverett	1	0	0	0	18	16	17	17
Lexington	54	35	30	28	568	559	539	538
Leyden	3	3	0	0	18	12	10	16
Lincoln	2	2	1	1	46	46	45	46
Littleton	6	5	5	5	53	55	53	52
Longmeadow	38	48	30	29	301	295	274	291
Lowell	347	283	262	267	617	651	521	528
Ludlow	1	3	0	0	30	29	27	31
Lunenburg	16	8	8	9	61	58	57	56
Lynn	360	297	291	311	772	815	676	681
Malden	305	210	198	220	1018	1024	843	849
Manchester	5	3	5	5	22	23	20	21
Mansfield	15	11	14	11	67	67	68	65
Marion	1	2	1	2	24	23	23	22
Marlboro	56	39	38	42	178	173	162	162
Marshfield	1	0	0	1	53	53	50	51
Mashpee	2	2	5	2	10	9	8	8
Marblehead	66	56	57	64	235	230	208	208
Mattapoisett	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11
Maynard	19	14	11	13	53	52	39	43
Medfield	7	5	5	5	34	33	32	31
Medford	595	465	419	442	1581	1599	1203	1332
Medway	13	13	12	12	32	34	34	30
Melrose	221	159	135	158	1569	1584	1371	1386
Mendon	4	3	3	3	20	20	19	19
Merrimack	11	5	6	4	89	84	70	74
Methuen	122	86	76	88	466	518	385	401
Middleboro	18	14	20	14	100	101	93	92
Middlefield	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	7
Milford	38	27	29	26	27	183	164	167
Millbury	16	13	9	10	113	106	101	100
Millis	4	2	2	2	19	17	17	17
Milton	67	52	49	46	609	601	571	577
Milville	2	2	3	2	22	22	22	21
Monroe	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Monson	8	7	8	6	19	18	15	17
Montague	30	26	21	23	55	57	51	70
Monterey	4	3	1	2	21	18	16	16
Montgomery	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Mt. Washington	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6
Nahant	15	12	10	15	62	61	52	51
Nantucket	3	5	3	4	21	20	18	19
Needham	52	42	42	42	544	537	499	506
Newbury	9	9	10	11	25	24	22	24
Newburyport	54	46	45	44	169	165	138	143
*New Bedford	386	297	312	297	892	913	812	783
New Braintree	1	0	0	0	9	8	7	7
New Marlboro	3	3	2	2	24	25	22	22
New Salem	3	0	0	0	9	7	6	7
Newton	238	195	172	164	2531	2477	2327	2239
Norfolk	3	2	3	2	14	13	14	14
North Adams	20	13	12	11	109	108	96	105
North Andover	53	51	50	55	172	176	158	158
Northfield	2	4	2	2	23	20	20	22
Northampton	54	58	45	44	606	575	547	574
North Attleboro	20	16	14	16	189	199	236	203
North Reading	7	4	3	4	24	24	20	19
Norton	4	6	6	6	33	32	31	29
Northboro	6	5	2	2	60	60	57	56
Northbridge	10	9	8	9	96	97	89	88
North Brookfield	5	2	2	3	32	30	28	29
Norwell	19	13	13	13	82	88	81	83
Norwood	50	48	46	43	224	228	187	186
Oak Bluffs	13	10	10	10	18	20	15	15
Orange	7	7	4	5	76	73	74	78
Orleans	11	11	11	11	36	32	27	27
Otis	5	5	2	4	10	9	6	5
Oxford	7	6	4	3	46	45	39	40
Palmer	3	3	3	3	30	30	30	30
Paxton	0	2	0	0	17	19	17	14
Peabody	38	29	27	35	104	111	91	92
Pelham	4	2	2	2	11	10	9	9
Pembroke	15	10	13	10	57	54	48	50
Pepperell	27	28	27	28	43	42	40	29
Peru	9	8	9	9	10	11	11	10
Petersham	2	2	1	1	18	16	15	15
Phillipston	9	9	0	0	10	10	8	8
Pittsfield	56	43	38	42	237	236	225	227
Plainfield	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8
Plainville	3	4	4	4	21	20	21	20
Plymouth	39	27	31	28	146	147	129	127
Plympton	4	2	1	1	35	34	32	33
Princeton	3	2	1	1	7	6	5	5
Provincetown	2	3	3	2	40	39	37	39
Quincy	374	319	332	315	1620	1611	1466	1475
Randolph	23	19	24	17	91	92	76	77
Raynham	8	7	7	7	11	12	11	11
Reading	147	134	128	130	272	272	255	259
Rehoboth	2	4	2	2	31	31	31	49
Revere	136	99	92	96	311	371	241	267
Rockland	12	10	15	11	69	70	66	64
Rockport	28	23	20	21	100	103	85	84
Richmond	3	2	2	2	11	11	11	11
Rochester	1	1	1	1	14	14	13	13
Rowe	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	9
Rowley	3	3	4	3	42	43	41	40
Royalston	2	1	1	1	15	16	16	16
Russell	10	11	9	9	17	18	17	16
Rutland	1	2	1	1	7	6	6	6
Salem	170	125	129	187	671	737	538	545
Salisbury	7	5	4	7	43	29	34	35
Sandisfield	0	1	0	0	12	12	12	12
Sandwich	1	1	1	1	15	15	14	14
Saugus	41	35	36	38	85	91	73	75
Savoy	4	3	2	2	9	7	6	7
Seekonk	8	8	8	6	45	41	44	41
Scituate	15	10	16	10	118	119	103	105
Sheffield	2	0	0	0	26	28	27	28
Shelburne	5	2	2	2	30	31	27	30
Sherborn	2	1	1	1	17	15	15	15
Shrewsbury	83	74	63	52	473	440	391	391
Shutesbury	2	1	1	1	9	9	8	8
Somerset	12	10	11	10	31	31	34	31
Somerville	562	388	373	384	951	951	746	764
Southboro	45	44	44	44	80	83	75	78
Southbridge	45	44	44	44	80	83	75	78
South Hadley	34	32	27	26	192	199	185	184
Southampton	5	3	3	3	30	32	30	29
Southwick	12	11	7	10	26	24	22	25
Spencer	4	2	2	2	33	31	29	28
Springfield	484	429	369	353	1761	1697	1545	1613
Sterling	9	6	2	2	49	42	40	36
Stockbridge	2	2	2	2	47	46	47	47
Stoneham	21	21	17	19	138	160	146	131
Stoughton	29	23	28	22	97	96	87	89
Stow	15	13	13	13	39	39	37	37
Sudbury	10	8	9	7	92	91	86	86
Sutton	16	9	9	8	76	68	47	44
Swampscott	47	26	35	41	264	263	282	241
Swansea	2	1	1	1	24	24	24	22
Sunderland	2	2	2	2	47	47	47	46
Taunton	60	48	52	48	269	267	278	241
Templeton	14	12	12	12	33	37	35	35
Tewksbury	8	7	7	10	27	27	23	23
Tisbury	32	30	27	27	43	40	37	35
Tolland	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Topsfield	4	4	3	5	26	28	21	21
Truro	3	3	4	4	20	21	19	20
Tyngsboro	11	10	10	10	24	22	22	22
Tyringham	2	1	1	1	12	11	11	12
Upton	18	8	6	6	60	63	46	48
Wakefield	35	35	32	32	291	294	282	284
Wales	9	8	8	8	14	12	10	10
Walpole	68	68	14	12	64	65	63	62
Waltham	274	225	239	225	637	630	561	564
Ware	23	25	23	22	38	32	30	28
Wareham	3	3	5	4	34	34	33	31
Warren	2	2	2	2	27	26	26	26
Warwick	2	1	0	0	16	16	12	13
Washington	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	3
Watertown	86	67	62	64	517	520	483	484
Wayland	11	14	11	13	47	50	46	44
Webster	114	99	90	91	243	224	191	187
Whitman	77	55	59	57	89	87	60	60
Wellfleet	3	3	3	3	18	18	18	19
Wendell	8	7	6	6	12	11	10	12
Wenham	6	2	2	8	118	117	109	110
Westfield	33	26	24	23	158	140	140	148
Westboro	19	11	9	12	117	118	102	99
West Boylston	11	10	9	10	68	66	64	62
West Bridgewater	19	16	18	16	26	27	25	26
West Brookfield	0	0	0	1	13	13	12	13
Westhampton	2	3	1	1	17	17	15	16
Westminster	16	16	15	15	31	34	30	29
West Newbury	8	8	7	7	46	47	44	44
Weston	12	7	10	7	79	82	78	78
Westport	12	9	8	7	52	57	61	46
West Springfield	30	28	25	24	143	144	131	139
West Stockbridge	9	10	8	8	10	9	7	8
West Tisbury	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5
Westwood	15	7	6	5	99	102	89	90
Wellesley	55	43	40	40	412	405	388	396
Weymouth	73	65	68	61	398	408	385	392
Whately	6	6	2	3	23	21	19	24
Wilbraham	9	9	7	7	43	41	39	42
Williamstown	4	4	1	1	26	25	24	26
Wilmington	9	8	7	7	36	36	33	34
Winchendon	1	9	10	9	51	50	49	45
Winchester	68	59	57	56	1113	1089	1035	1043
Windsor	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Winthrop	89	83	82	78	386	406	362	359
Woburn	91	80

Farley Wins Democratic Slate; G. O. P. Delegates Unpledged

Continued from Page 1

trict Attorney had disowned the McMasters slate as unauthorized. Similarly Mr. McMasters had been repudiated by Townsend Plan officials.

The Democratic delegation-at-large was unopposed, therefore no official tabulation of the returns has yet been recorded. However, it is understood Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and James M. Curley, former Governor, ran ahead of their nine teammates.

Evidence that the Democratic intra-party fights had not ended with the election came this afternoon when Thomas F. Callahan took out a recount petition in behalf of Michael J. Ward for the Tenth Congressional District; and Thomas Joyce of 69 Chambers Street took out two petitions; one for a recount on district delegates for Wards 1, 2 and 3 in the eleventh Congressional District, and one for a recount on ward committee returns in Ward 3 where the Hendricks Club slate lost.

While the Republicans are sending only four delegates-at-large and 30 district delegates to their June 24 Philadelphia convention, as well as alternates for each, the Democrats are sending 12 delegates-at-large and 60 district delegates, all with alternates, to their July 15 Chicago convention.

One Full Vote

Each of the Republican delegates will have one full vote, while the Democratic delegates-at-large will poll one-third vote each and the district delegates will each cast a half vote.

One feature of the Republican district delegates contests was the continued success of Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy and George C. P. Olsson of Brockton in bucking the regular Republican machine. Yesterday the Hedges-Olsson combine in the thirteenth Congressional district defeated the "official" Republican slate of Perley E. Barbour, former Mayor of Quincy, and Warren S. Keith of Brockton. Four years ago they bucked the "official" Republican and went to the convention as Alf M. Landon delegates.

This year the Hedges-Olsson combine ran officially as unpledged but as soon as their victory was certain they announced their support of Mr. Dewey. The rest of the Republican delegates have not yet made an official announcement of their convention intentions, although it is anticipated that some of them will follow the Hedges-Olsson lead.

In the second Congressional district two candidate pledged to Mr. Dewey, Dudley B. Wallace, member of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission, and Clarence R. Brooks, both of Springfield, made a vigorous fight but lost a close contest to the "official" unpledged slate of D. Joseph St. German of Springfield and Margaret G. Torrey of Northampton.

Chief Democratic interest centered in the district delegate contests in the tenth and eleventh, Greater Boston's congressional districts. Only in the eleventh district was the Farley slate broken. In that district, only Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea survived on the official Farley pledged slate. The other three places went to William H. Barker, of Boston, John J. Sullivan, Boston, and Bernard L. Sullivan, Chelsea. John J. Sullivan, although officially unpledged, said he was "100 per cent" for Mr. Farley.

In the tenth district the official Farley slate won after a hard struggle over the slate headed by Michael J. Ward, Boston City Councilor and former secretary to Mr. Curley when he was Mayor of Boston. It was in this district that William M. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called for State Police intervention to prevent vote "repeating" which he said was a "usual practice." Instead of State Police additional Boston police were sent to watch the polls. The Ward campaign was considered a prelude to a campaign for a seat in Congress this fall.

In the fourth district, Edward A. Ryan succeeded in shattering the Farley slate. Although three members of the Farley slate were elected, Mr. Ryan, unpledged, gained the fourth delegate seat from the district.

In most of the other districts, the "official" Republican slates and the Farley slates had little trouble.

The Boston vote for Republican delegates-at-large was

Unpledged Group

Saltonstall	5,985
Lodge	5,985
Haigis	5,309
Martin	5,259

Pension-Dewey Group

McMasters	1,301
Hayden	953
Gibbs	900
Hill	872

Trial of Others Seen by Barrows

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 1 (AP)—Criminal prosecution of a "few others besides William A. Runnells, accused of embezzling part of $135,000 in "unaccounted for" State funds, was forecast today by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

The Republican Chief Executive also predicted independent auditors would find still more shortages in accounts that passed through the office of Mr. Runnells, resigned State Controller.

Call of Spring Is Heeded by Throngs

By a Staff Photographer

Three days of unquestioned spring sunshine have drawn all Boston, apparently, to the city parks. Benches and paths on Boston Common are filled. Ever-hungry pigeons and squirrels make friends anew. Debate or shade and quiet can be found by the seeker. Trees are coming into bud. The Public Garden is spick and span after a long winter, and the swan boats are doing peak business.

Students See Peace Through Federation

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 1—College students from 12 nations, some of which are at war and some at peace, sat down at a round table at Colby Junior College at New London over last week end to discuss world affairs. They came to the conclusion that lasting world peace could come from a federation of the nations of the world. It was the general opinion of those taking part in the discussion that such a world federation can only be hoped for if the Allies are the victors in the present European conflict. Perfect operation of such a federation would not be expected at once. It might take a century, they concluded, for such a move to achieve its goal.

This International Friendship Conference was sponsored by the International Relations Club, and those taking part included college students from Czechsolovakia, Germany, Norway, China, Japan, Poland, and Latin America. These students came from five educational institutions: Wellesley, Dartmouth, Harvard, University of New Hampshire, and Kimball Union Academy.

Old Charters Returned

A short time ago the Town of Exeter got its original charter back. As one of the earliest New Hampshire charters, actually signed by an Indian, it was a collector's item, but Exeter residents wanted it for themselves. The Town of Kingston also has obtained its charter, issued in 1694.

Although the Kingston charter provides for the annual rental of "one pepper of corn," which the Town has not met for many years, it is assumed that the title to the territory named in the original document is clear. New Hampshire was a province at the time the charter was drawn up and the land was granted during the reign of King William and Queen Mary. The family in whose hands the charter was found have sold it to Selectman George Stevens, who is making it available for display in the Town Library. Only Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton had been incorporated when Kingston received its charter from John Usher, Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Hampshire.

Flood Control Hopes

New Hampshire residents, especially those in the communities involved in the proposed flood control program for the Contoocook River Valley, are hopeful that out of the coming hearings of proposed projects will come a program that will satisfy all concerned. The residents of the Valley and the State Water Resources Board share the opinion that all property could be protected along the streams involved by a series of small dams at the headwaters. The Federal Power Commission is advocating small dams, some of which would have power possibilities. The Army Engineers have asked State approval for a dam at West Hopkinton and a diversion channel would carry part of the flow to the Piscataquog River. It is upon the request of the Army Enugineers that the hearings have been called. The stand for the smaller dams near the headwaters is based on the opinion that the proposed larger project would provide no protection for properties upstream, whereas, the smaller units would provide protection for all.

Few Census Refusals

It is considered somewhat surprising that with New Hampshire's Senator Charles W. Tobey having been the most outspoken critic of the Federal census that there has not been news out of his State of followers refusing to give enumerators at least part of the information requested. But news of refusal has been conspicuous by its absence. Supervisor Samuel H. Edes for the Second New Hampshire District reports that one of his enumerators ran into an objector. The young man refused "just to see what would happen." And here is what happened: The enumerator went to the next door neighbor and found out all the needed information relative to this objector.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The display windows at Dixon's Dress shop are always so full of attractive (and inexpensive) frocks that for once a girl doesn't exactly mind if her escort has to stand in line to get tickets for Loew's State Theater. Because it's right next door, and she can get in a little unexpected window shopping while he's doing it. For that matter many a girl has slipped in, tried on, and bought a dress before she saw the movie. But not while her escort was standing in line; no woman is quite that quick when it comes to the matter of filling up one's wardrobe, you know.

However, it wouldn't take too long to make up your mind with that jonquil yellow silk jersey dinner and evening gown we saw there recently; because it would be outstanding in any girl's wardrobe. And especially wearable, inasmuch as the below-elbow sleeved jacket and hood of gray jersey fix up the décolleté of the evening gown as far as dinner dates are concerned. And all for $13.75; which is a popular price in the dinner dress field at this shop. Another neat number combined linen (at least it's linen weave) with silk jersey. With a long-sleeved jacket. As far as afternoon dresses are concerned, $10.75 buys a very good looking mesh (with a little design woven into it) dress in dark brown. With one of those great big double-decker organdy collars rounding the low neck. Short sleeves, and a peplum effect on the dress; thcugh it's really all one piece. And as soon as we get along a little further into the season; you might watch this shop for cottons . . . for they always go in for them in a big way, and the prices are most reasonable.

Bags That Shout General Utility

One of the trickiest of the big general utility bags we've seen around is the one by Associated Needlecrafts . . . the one that will pass as a handbag, a knitting bag or a shopping bag, if you like. Made of a heavy silk faille, its generous size is topped by a wide leather top, with a handy Fa-cile Fastener. Which in case you haven't already seen one on some of the smartest handbags around town, is a metal gadget that clamps the bag tight when closed, and yet springs out and holds everything open in a nice wide yawn when you want it that way. This is, of course, all covered up with the leather, so you don't see it. All you get is the effect; and very effective it is, too. Then (at least on the one we're referring to, some of the newer ones are smaller and have no handles) there's a long wide faille strap handle to hang over your arm . . . and so put on the bag in the inside that you can tuck it inside, and just carry the bag clutched under your arm if you prefer. For $3.98 or thereabouts. And for spring and summer wear, instead of being all one color, there are loads of colors to choose from, and you can order them made up in combinations of pink and blue, blue and gold, apple green with a lighter green top, and so forth. You'll find them at Jordan Marsh's, R. H. White's, R. H. Stearns', and The Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

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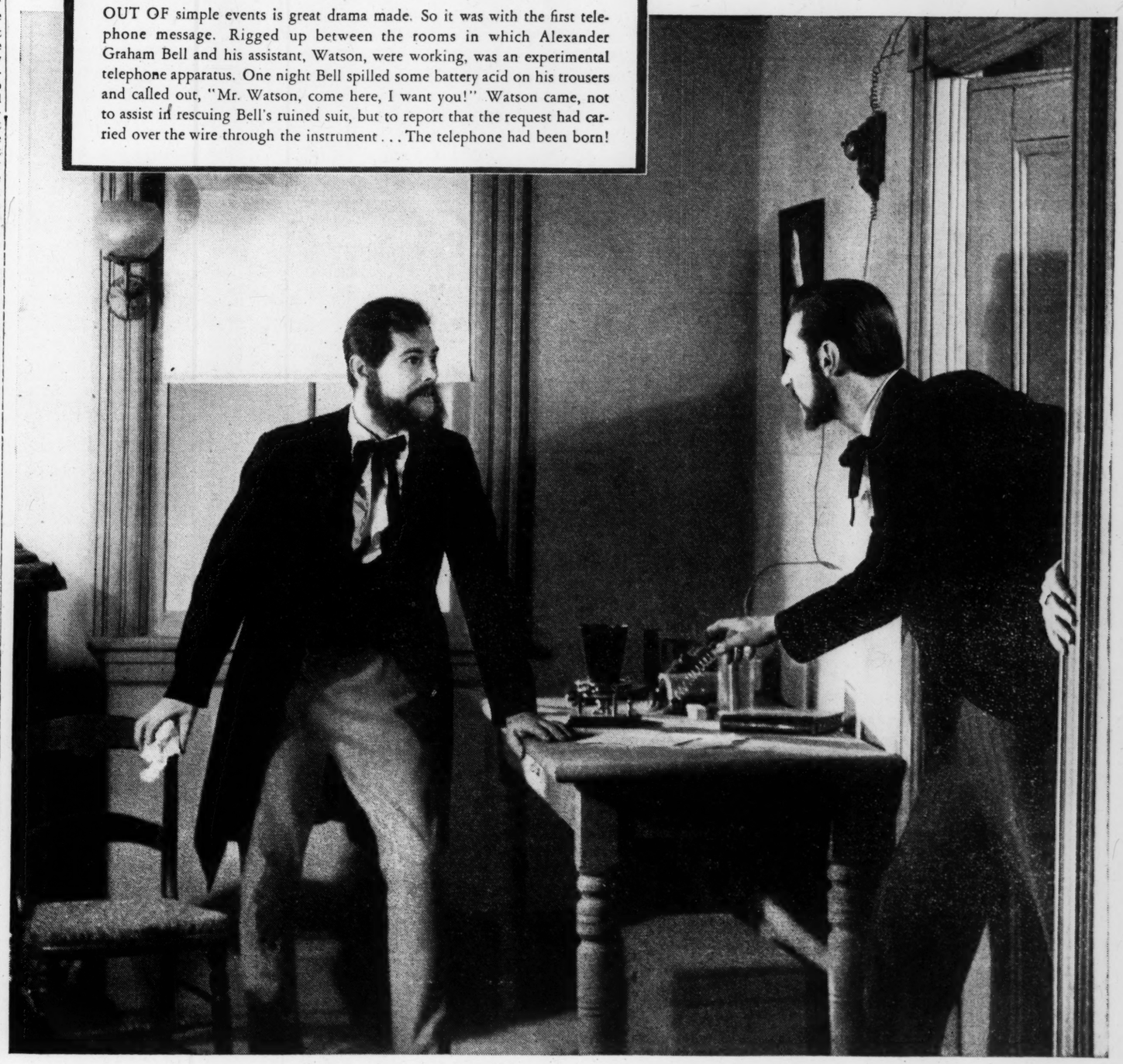
OUT OF simple events is great drama made. So it was with the first telephone message. Rigged up between the rooms in which Alexander Graham Bell and his assistant, Watson, were working, was an experimental telephone apparatus. One night Bell spilled some battery acid on his trousers and called out, "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you!" Watson came, not to assist in rescuing Bell's ruined suit, but to report that the request had carried over the wire through the instrument . . . The telephone had been born!



A schoolteacher's pay check

PUT A WORLD ON SPEAKING TERMS

A YEAR'S salary of a young schoolteacher may seem small, measured against the importance of a great invention. Yet it permitted Alexander Graham Bell to continue the experiments which resulted in the invention of the telephone

In 1875, when Bell was lecturing at Boston University, President William F. Warren persuaded the trustees to advance the young teacher-inventor his salary for a year in order to help him continue his experiments. Less than a year later, Bell made his great discovery of the secret of the telephone.

"Without this aid," the inventor declared later in his memoirs, "I would not have been able to get along at all."

A Year's Salary May Solve a Serious Problem for Your Family

YOUR salary continued for a year would not solve your family's whole problem of future support if they should ever have to go along without you. But it *would* take care of the important problem of readjustment, which every family has to face when suddenly deprived of the active support of husband and father.

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JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day's sales 592,280
1940 volume to date 72,421,818
1939 volume to date 83,875,085

Steels, Air Stocks Lead Market Decline

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Burdened by a downward drag in steels and aircrafts, the stock market moved lower in all divisions today.

Losses of as much as two points for some leaders appeared toward the final hour, but fractional upward fluctuations superseded the lowest quotations. Transactions were at the rate of about 850,000 shares.

Every eye in Wall Street followed the war news. Speculation turned from stocks to the possibility that the Allies might lose their toehold in Scandinavia and, in consequence, much prestige with such neutrals as Italy.

The slate of retreating shares included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, United Aircraft, du Pont, Union Carbide, Kennecott, American Smelting, Great Northern preferred, General Electric, Loft, and Western Auto Supplies. The latter was off as much as 6 points at one time, but showed some comeback later.

Lower in the curb moved such shares as Aluminum of America, Bell Aircraft, Hazeltine, Hygrade Sylvania, and Puget Sound Pulp & Timber.

Bond Market Uneven

Foreign loans in the bond market today continued to back away from last week's recovery levels, and domestic obligations generally moved unevenly in a fractional range.

Losses ran as much as 6 points in some foreigns which have been sensitive to developments in Norway and recent indications of strained relations between Great Britain and Italy.

Heaviest losses were posted for Italy 7s, Italian public utilities 7s, Milan 6½s and Rome 6½s. Other foreigns trimmed included Norway 4½s, Belgium 6½s and copenhagen 4½s.

Many of the lower priced rails which have basked in buying favor recently ran into selling squalls. Even Boston & Maine liens, pacesetters for the last several days, reacted as much as a point.

Issues trimmed included Boston & Maine 5s of '55, Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s of '52, Southern Railway 4s, North Western 4¾s of '49, Western Union 5s of 60, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

Moderate gains were in the majority among U. S. Tresuries.

N. J. Takes Over 46 Building And Loan Associations

NEWARK, N. J., May 1 (AP)—The State Department of Banking and Insurance announced it had taken possession today of 46 building and loan associations, which it said were burdened with large holdings of real estate and mortgages excessively in arrears. They have total listed assets of $38,079,000. None had Federal share insurance.

Twenty are in Newark, 16 in Jersey City, two each in Atlantic City, Long Branch, and Pleasantville, and one each in Asbury Park, Neptune, Carlstadt, and Garfield.

The largest is the Carlstadt Mutual Loan and Building Association of Carlstadt with assets of about $7,500,000. The smallest was the Henderson Building and Loan Association of New Jersey with assets of about $130,000.

Argentina Weighs $18,750,000 Loan

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Reliable sources said the Argentine Government has started negotiations through the Central Bank for the issue shortly of an internal loan of 75,000,000 pesos (about $18,750,000) at 4½ per cent interest, redeemable in 25 years.

The amount, it was said, may be doubled if market conditions are found favorable.

Another loan of 75,000,000 pesos issued a few months ago was oversubscribed.

The Government has decided to resume servicing of its peseta bonds in Spain through the Banco Hispano Americano of Madrid. The payments have been suspended since the start of the Spanish civil war.

Pound Again Down Near the Year's Low

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—A drop of 2¼ cents in the British pound paved the way for a broad decline among other leading foreign currencies today.

Latest decline in sterling carried the unit to $3.49, close to the lowest price in years touched earlier in 1940. Disquieting effect of war news, especially the British shift in trade routes from the Mediterranean to around the Cape of Good Hope, was rated a major depressant by foreign exchange dealers.

The Canadian dollar lost ¼ cent, the French franc .01¼ of a cent, the belga .02 of a cent and the guilder .01 of a cent. Unchanged was the Swiss franc.

B. & O. Net Below Year Ago

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported its net railway operating income for March was $1,749,392—a decrease of $276,098 from March, 1939. Net railway operating income for the first quarter was $4,863,726, a decrease of $92,942 from the first quarter of 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	68	68	68	Apr30
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	
9	7⅛	Adams Express	8	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	24	24	24	Apr30
19½	16⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr30
58⅛	48	Air Reduc (1a)	26	48	47⅜	47½	—1⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	10¼	10	10	— ½
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	12½	11⅞	12	
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	9	24⅜	23⅝	24	— ¼
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	8	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ¼
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	2	179¼	179	179	—1
14	11⅜	Allied Kid(.80)	2	12⅞	12½	12½	Apr23
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	5	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	27	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
73	63¾	Allie Str pf(5)	2	72	72	72	— ⅛
41⅞	33¼	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	9	34½	34	34	— ⅛
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	14½	14½	14½	
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	5	2¼	2	2	Apr30
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	18	18	18	Apr23
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	4	56¼	55⅞	56	
21	18	AmAgChi(.30e)	5	18	18	18	Apr25
75	41¾	Am Airlines	16	71¼	69½	69½	—2¾
123¼	97⅜	Am Bank Note	8	11¼	11	11	Apr30
8¾	5¼	Am Bosch	20	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	39½	38	38	—1½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	2	115⅛	115	115½	+ ⅛
176½	163⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	175⅜	175¾	175⅜	Apr30
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	15	28¼	27⅜	27½	—1¼
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	6	47	46½	46½	—1¾
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	4	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅛
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
138	135	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	138	Apr17
9¾	6	AmColtype(½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8¾	6⅝	Am Com Alco	3	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	14	14	14	Apr30
3¼	2⅛	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
24¼	18	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	6	20¾	20¼	20¼	—1¼
81¼	21¼	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	8	24⅞	24½	24½	—1¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr26
46½	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	83	48	45½	47½	+1
6⅝	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
38	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Apr29
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	7	63½	63	63	—1¼
3⅜	2⅜	Am Ice	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	5	Am Internat'l	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr30
45	40½	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
37	30¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	36½	36	36	+ ⅜
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	13	19¾	19	19	— ½
63	51⅜	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	61	61	61	Apr30
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	Apr24
25	21½	Am Metal (1e)	3	22	22	22	+ ½
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(21¼k)	7	55¾	55⅛	55⅜	—1⅛
54	45	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
10⅜	8	Am Rad & St S	36	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	20	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67	67	67	Apr26
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12	12	12	+ ¼
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	10	49½	49	49⅛	—1⅛
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	— ⅜
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65⅛	61	61	—2½
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	4	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
14⅜	12	Am Stores (¼e)	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	
239⅜	183⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	213⅛	21	21	— ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	87⅞	87¼	87¼	— ¾
18	14⅜	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	20	173¼	172½	172¾	
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88	88	88	
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	90	89¾	89¾	— ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	— ½
5¾	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Apr30
12	7	Am Woolen	15	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	10	46⅜	44⅞	44⅞	—2⅛
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	9	7⅛	7	7	
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr30
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	36	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	— ¾
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr30
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14½	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr30
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	34	34	34	
1101⅜	1061⅞	Arm Del pf (7)	7	1101⅜	1093¼	1101⅜	Apr30
7⅜	5⅛	Armour Ill	39		6¾	6¾	— ¼
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	60	59	59	—1½
68	58⅛	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
40¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	2	41⅛	40¾	41⅛	— ⅛
11	10	Arnold C (.3e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr30
9½	7½	Artloom Corp	5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
78	74¼	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Apr29
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	2	77	77	77	Apr30
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr25
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	16	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	56½	56½	56½	
25½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	21½	20¼	20¾	—1⅜
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	5	22	20½	20½	Apr30
24½	20½	Atl Refining (1)	80	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	+1
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (1.2g)	26	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	18	48⅜	48	48⅜	Apr29
77	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	2	77	77	77	
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	60	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
		B					
18⅛	14	Bald Loco ct	86	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (½e)	7	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ¼
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	Apr29
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	24	11¼	11	11	— ¼
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	5	35½	34¾	34¾	Apr30
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	2	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅞
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Apr22
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	122	122	Apr30
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Apr30
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	16	33¾	32¾	33	— ⅞
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	53½	Ben In L pf(2½)	2	54	54	54	Apr30
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
85	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	65	82⅜	81½	82	—1
125	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	2	124⅛	124¼	124⅞	— ⅛
26½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Apr27
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	21	20¼	20¼	Apr30
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	5	21	21	21	Apr24
283⅛	191⅛	Boeing Airplane	27	247⅛	244⅜	243⅜	
26¾	21½	Bohn A&B (½e)	32	29⅜	28½	29	+ ⅝
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	28⅞	28½	28½	— ½
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-Warn (½e)	7	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
23¼		Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2	2¼	Apr24
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35	34½	34½	— ½
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	32	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	— ¾
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	24	23	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	Apr29
53¾	50¼	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	— 1
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	4	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	Apr30
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	5	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
107	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	107	107	107	
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	11	62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
37½	35	Brown Sh (½e)	1	37½	37¼	37½	Apr30
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	5	26	25¾	26	+ ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	2	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	11	31¾	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
33	26¾	Bullova Wat(2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	7	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
12½	10⅛	Bur Ad M(.20e)	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Bush Terminal	1	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	6½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	But Bros pf(11½)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Apr30
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Apr30
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	2	14	13½	13½	— ¼
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	8	25¾	25	25	Apr30
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅝	11⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	13	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
23½	16½	Can Dry	59	20⅛	19¼	19¼	— ⅞
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	49	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39	39	39	Apr29
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr30
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	68½	67½	67½	—2¾
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	50¾	50	50	— ¾
35½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	40	34¾	34	34	— ½
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	13	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	25¼	25	25	— ½
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Apr30
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
11¼	6⅜	Cent Violetta S	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Apr30
41½	36¼	Cerro de Pas(2e)	5	36	36	36	— ½
6⅞	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
30¾	21	Cham P&F(1.15e)	6	27¾	27½	27½	— ¾
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	25	25	25	Apr26
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	4	39⅜	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95⅛	93⅛	93⅛	Apr26

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	41¼	Ches Corp	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
21½	11½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11⅜	8⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Apr27
21⅜	11½	Chi Great W pf	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr30
3⅜	1⅜	Chi M St P&P	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3¼	1⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Apr25
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	Apr30
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr29
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr30
16⅛	11⅞	Chickasha Cot	4	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	54	86	84¾	84¾	—1⅜
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	City Stores	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
40¼	28	Clark Equip(1a)	1	38	38	38	Apr30
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	15	40¾	39½	39½	— ⅜
41½	35½	Climax M (1.20)	16	37	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (1½e)	13	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
131	118	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	1	127	127	127	—1⅜
63	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Apr23
20	15¾	Colgate P (½)	15	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
103¾	102⅞	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	M'r 0
30	28	Collins & A (2e)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
21⅜	17	Col Fuel & Iron	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	4	25	24⅞	25	
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	9	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	16	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	4	88⅞	88⅜	88⅜	—1⅜
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
23½	19½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	93	93	93	
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	6	45⅞	45¼	45¼	— ⅝
108¾	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr30
56	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	53¼	51¾	51¾	—1⅝
113	110	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Apr25
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	29	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
3½	1	Com'th & South	18	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
73¼	62¼	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	67⅞	67¼	67¼	— ¾
33	30⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	63	32½	32⅜	32½	— ⅛
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr25
24⅜	21¾	Congoleum(¼e)	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	Apr30
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr30
3⅜	1⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	1⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
44⅝	38½	Glidd cv pf(2¼)	1	44	44	44	Apr25
41⅛	21½	Gobel (Adolf)	5	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
50	46	Goebel Br (.20)	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
20¾	16½	Goodrich (BF)	8	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
69½	63¼	Goodrich pf (5)	1	64	64	64	—1
24¾	21⅛	Goodyear T(3¼e)	15	21½	21	21	— ½
97¼	91½	Good T&R pf(5)	2	94¼	94½	94½	+ ¾
4⅛	2	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr26
1¼	¾	Graham-Paige	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
9½	7¼	Granby M (½e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
14⅞	13¼	Grand Un w ct	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr26
10	9⅛	Grand Un x ct	7	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
16¾	13	Granite City Stl	1	14	14	14	—1
36¾	31¾	Grant WT(1.20e)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	23¼	Grant pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Apr29
18⅜	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	3	14	14	14	— ¼
28⅞	22⅛	Gt Nor Ry pf	34	26¾	26¼	26¾	—1
29⅛	27	Gt W Sugar (2)	2	27½	27¾	27⅜	
38½	30¾	Green (H)(2a)	2	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
17¾	13	Greyhound (1)	14	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
12	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
28⅜	24	Grum Air Eng	37	24	22⅝	22⅞	—1⅛
3⅜	2	Guantan Sugar	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr29
4	3⅛	Gulf Mob & Nor	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr 9
18	15	Gulf M & N pf	1	16	16	16	
		H					
34¼	30¾	H

Commerce and Finance

Willkie Sees 'Death Sentence' Against the Public Interest

Business and Industry

American Way Is Subject Of NAM Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Convinced that American business is fundamentally sound and its practices progressive, officials of the National Association of Manufacturers are whirlwinding across America conducting programs in support of the "way of private enterprise" and will sweep through West Coast industrial centers the middle part of May.

Officials of leading firms on the Pacific Coast are actively supporting the program in which H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of N. A. M., is calling on business to mobilize the public behind the system of private enterprise. Mr. Prentis is the principal speaker, and his address will highlight the San Francisco meeting at the Palace Hotel on May 16.

Big West Coast Meetings

Meetings have been held in the East, South, Midwest, and Southwest. From Kansas City, Mo., May 6; Denver, Colo., May 8; Salt Lake City, Utah, May 11, the flying caravan will sweep into California at Los Angeles on May 14, where a big rally is scheduled at the Biltmore Hotel.

After the San Francisco meeting May 16, which 750 to 1,000 business leaders are expected to attend, the N. A. M. party, probably with leaders from California cities, will go to Portland, Ore., for the meeting May 20, Seattle, Wash., May 22, Tacoma, Wash., May 23, and Spokane, Wash., May 24. After that they will swing back to the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul for a north-central rally.

The meeting here, and in all cities, has been deliberately "streamlined," that is, trimmed to the bare essentials. Beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon will be an address by John C. Gall, N. A. M. counsel in Washington, D. C. Mr. Gall will analyze late legislation affecting business and explain the effects of certain laws.

Back of the entire trip, although it has never appeared in releases here, may be the fact that this year is an important election year, a year in which big business is seriously interested because of New Deal legislation affecting it.

To Discuss Public Relations

Also in the afternoon session will be an analysis of business and public relations, involving how business can better inform the public of the value of its services and of private enterprise. Panel discussions will also go into the relations of employer and employee. This last is expected to be particularly lively because of highly organized union activities here.

The night banquet, at which Mr. Prentis will speak, the program to be radiocast over Stations KSFO and KGO, will evaluate for the public the need of mobilizing support behind the system of private enterprise. It may be that a challenge to subversive forces, known to exist in America, is the intent of such a call.

One feature of the conference here will be an "Information, Please" hour. Questions from the floor will be placed before a master of ceremonies who will turn to a group of labor relations experts for businessmen's answers.

A spokesman of the N. A. M. here explained that the discussions were to inform employers on progressive practices and to crystallize their opinions in a nonprovocative way.

"Really the purpose of the rallies," the spokesman said, "is to encourage business to stand on its own feet before the public and tell the truth about private enterprise and offset attacks which are trying to pull the system down."

J. D. Zellerbach, President of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, is regional vice-president of the Northern California committee sponsoring the meeting here; W. H. Berg, President of Standard Oil Company of California, is the San Francisco chairman, and F. H. Kilberry, President of the Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Company, is the chairman of the East San Francisco Bay cities.

In addition 125 committeemen, all prominent businessmen, are supporting the move locally.

Reserve Data Show Bank Loans Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—Banks in 101 leading cities reported to the Federal Reserve Board that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined last week.

In these cities, business loans declined $11,000,000 to $4,419,000,000. The Chicago banks led the decline with a reduction of $9,000,000 in business loans.

Low Cottonseed Prices Seen on Crop Prospects

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The National Cotton Council predicted "disastrously low" cottonseed prices this fall "unless powerful measures are taken to forestall a glutted domestic fats and oil market."

The council based the prediction on expected increases in production of cottonseed and its two principal competitors in the home market, lard and soy bean oil.

Cotton acreage will be up 8 to 10 per cent, the council said, and estimates indicate the largest lard production of any year since 1934, and substantial increases in production of soybean oil in Illinois, Iowa and Ohio.

Heads Bankers Unit

Blank & Stoller

Joseph C. Rovensky

Vice-President of the Chase National Bank who has been elected President of the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade. Mr. Rovensky succeeds Dr. W. F. Gephart, Vice-President of the First National Bank of St. Louis, who has served as President of the Association for several years.

Kelley Is Anaconda Chairman; Hobbins Elected President

NEW YORK (AP)—Cornelius F. Kelley ended a 22-year term as President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company by relinquishing the office to James R. Hobbins, who had been Executive Vice-President.

Mr. Kelley was elected chairman of the board, a position which had remained unfilled since the passing of John D. Ryan in 1933.

Robert E. Dwyer, Vice-President and Treasurer, was elected Executive Vice-President, succeeding Mr. Hobbins.

Mr. Hobbins, a native of Madison, Wis., is a director and officer in many of Anaconda Copper's affiliated companies. He will continue to maintain his office in New York.

He joined Anaconda as Assistant to the President in 1922. Previously he had been with the Montana Power Company.

Mr. Kelley's career with Anaconda and predecessor companies embraced many jobs in and around the company's mines in Butte, Montana. He started as a water boy at a dollar a day.

After service with the company's engineering department he interrupted his career for courses in engineering and law at the University of Michigan.

Prior to his return to Anaconda as a member of the legal staff in 1901, Mr. Kelley practiced law in Butte and for a time served as chief deputy county attorney.

Bank of America Is To Sell $30,000,000 Of Preferred Stock

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Bank of America directors have approved a $30,000,000 preferred stock issue. Stockholders will be asked to approve the plan May 13 at a special meeting.

Directors decided the new financing, which had been agreed upon after a long dispute with Federal officials over size of the bank's capital, would take this form:

1. Convertible preferred stock, 600,000 shares.
2. Par value $50.
3. Interest 4 per cent, or $2 per share per year.
4. Stockholders may purchase three shares of the new stock for each 20 owned of the old; or one for 6⅔. Rights expire May 27.
5. Any unsubscribed stock will go to underwriters, but no underwriter will sell more than $50,000 to any one buyer.

Officials indicated the immediate booking of the new funds would be something like this: Of the $30,000,000, about $12,000,000 or $20 a share will go directly into capital. The other $18,000,000 or $18 a share will go into surplus.

Explanatory comment from A. P. Giannini, founder of the bank and chairman of its board, was this:

"The augmented capital funds will increase our ability to vigorously expand our activities, particularly in the field of loan services to small borrowers.

"Also, our capacity for handling large loans will be increased."

The bank will begin retirement of the new stock almost immediately.

Nat'l Steel Shows Decline in Earnings

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The National Steel Corporation, fourth largest independent producer, reported net earnings for the first quarter of 1940 of $4,009,193.23, equal to $1.82 a share for 2,202,167 outstanding shares of capital stock.

This compared with $5,292,330.85, equal to $2.40 a share, in the final quarter of 1939, a period described by Ernest T. Weir, Board Chairman, in his report as "a super quarter from an operating standpoint."

Mr. Weir, who is president of the Iron and Steel Institute, predicted production of the industry as a whole will not reach 70 per cent of capacity before July 1. The national operating rate is now about 60 per cent, National Steel is operating at approximately 75 per cent of capacity now, he said.

Willkie Asks SEC for Talk On Utility Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Settlement by round-table discussion of the differences between the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation over the provisions of section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Act is proposed by Wendell L. Willkie, head of the Commonwealth and Southern, in a brief placed before the Commission in Washington today. Mr. Willkie declares he is willing to make "a sincere effort" to work out the entire integration problem of his public utility system at a conference with the members of the Commission, the inference being that he prefers this method of a negotiated peace rather than resort to the courts.

The Commonwealth and Southern is a $1,000,000,000 corporation consisting of 10 operating properties serving more than 5,600,000 customers. Mr. Willkie said that it was providing electric service to residential consumers at an average cost of 2.93 cents a kilowatt hour, the average use for each customer being 1,226 kilowatt hours a year. His company's rates are 27 per cent lower than the national average for the country and the use of its current 37 per cent higher than the national average, he added.

Mr. Willkie's corporation, it will be recalled, was called upon by the Securites and Exchange Commission on March 6 along with eight other major utility holding companies to show cause why they should not be required to meet certain standards of geographic and corporate simplification called for in the Public Utility Holding Act, and the brief which Mr. Willkie placed before the Commission today is an answer to this order. He held that in placing the brief before the Commission he was acting to preserve his corporation's legal rights and that his answer should not be interpreted as meaning that the Commonwealth and Southern intended to fight the constitutionality of the act up to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Willkie declared that continuation of the Commonwealth and Southern's ownership of its subsidiaries was entirely consistent with the provisions of Section 11 (B)—the "death sentence" clause—of the Public Utility Holding Act.

"The ownership by the Commonwealth and Southern of the common stock of its subsidiaries has not adversely affected the national public interest, the interest of investors in securities of the Commonwealth or its subsidiaries, or any interest of consumers of electric energy and of natural or manufactured gas, and the elimination of any such ownership would be contrary to the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers," he said.

Referring to the Southern properties of the Commonwealth and Southern operated in the Tennessee Valley area, Mr. Willkie said it now appeared that the remaining properties of his corporation in the Southeast would be free from any further competition with the Tennesse Valley Authority.

"It appears very likely that as soon as the investment market has come to understand the extent to which relations of the Government and the southern group of subsidiaries of the Commonwealth have been stabilized in this area," he added, "the securities of such subsidiaries can be refunded with substantial savings of annual interest charges and possibly the preferred dividend charges, as had been done by the subsidiaries of the northern group."

The small and scattered nonutility holdings of the Commonwealth and Southern system will be disposed of as soon as practicable through outright sale, Mr. Willkie indicated.

The subsidiaries of the Commonwealth and Southern referred to by Mr. Willkie in his brief are the Consumers Power Company, the Central Illinois Light Company, the Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company, the Ohio Edison Company, the Pennsylvania Power Company, the Alabama Power Company, the Georgia Power Company, the Gulf Power Company, the Mississippi Power Company, and the South Carolina Power Company.

N. Y. Central Plans $10,400,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York Central Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $10,400,000 of 2 per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment costing $11,571,100.

The equipment includes 50 locomotives, 2,000 freight cars, and one steel passenger coach. The railroad plans to sell the certificates through competitive bidding.

Chemical Fund Shows Gain

NEW YORK—The report of Chemical Fund, Inc. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940, shows an increase in net assets to $8,378,323 on March 31, this year, from $2,400,196 on March 31 a year ago. Unrealized net profit on March 31, 1940, included in net assets, amounted to $446,278. At the end of the preceding fiscal year there was an unrealized net loss on securities of $170,301, bringing total appreciation in the value of securities for the year to $616,579. Net asset value per share on March 31, 1940 was $10.81 compared with $9.40 at the end of the preceding year, an increase of 15 per cent.

Social, Economic Changes Seen Related to Warfare Techniques

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The extraordinary change in the technique of warfare in the last 25 years seems bound, unless history is bunk, to foreshadow some profound changes in the economic and political structure of industrial society, perhaps even in this country, in the next decade or two. The highly mechanized and increasingly technical nature of modern land, sea, and air warfare may have important long-term economic implications even at this remote distance, and certainly in Europe.

It is a wonder the question has not been widely discussed since the war began. Perhaps the reason is the acute specialization of subjects in the learned professions. Sociologists stick to sociology, economists to economics, and military men to strategy, though the clear evidence of history is that changes in the military arts often have profound sociological and economic consequences. Or perhaps it is because those in the thick of the changes don't have time to write learned articles or news columns.

Battles That Make History

When Cressy wrote his "Fifteen Decisive Battle of the World" he picked out those which turned the tide of empire, as for instance Marathon, which saved Greece, Metaurus, which doomed Carthage, Chalons, which stopped the Moors, and Pultava, which shattered Sweden as a world power. But it would have been far sounder to have taken as most important, these battles in which new techniques triumphed over old, because those new techniquest were usually followed by profound social and economic changes.

Thus, for example, much more important to Rome than the battle of the Metaurus which ended Hannibal's invasion were some of the earlier battles of the First Punic War in which Rome first found it advantageous to use professional troops. The use of professional troops has in all history had tremendous results in the furthering of an autocratic government, as in the rise of the Roman absolutism out of the ruins of the Republic, the rise of feudalism on the ruins of autonomous towns and villages, and the development of the post-Renaissance absolute monarchies in Europe.

Again the battles of Crecy and Poictiers should have been included, although they merely gave the English carte blanche to ravage France indecisively in the Hundred Years' War, they were won by the effectiveness of disciplined farmer-archers, spelled the first decisive set-back to the political power of mounted knights, and were followed by a sharp improvement in the economic status of the manor yeoman and copy-holder (small farmer). The Battle of Agincourt should also be included because it first showed the military importance of gunpowder and spelled the ultimate military doom of armor and castles and those who relied on them.

Freemen vs. Mercenaries

The battles in the 1640's in which Cromwell's New Model Army of praying squires defeated the Cavaliers laid the foundation for parliamentary government in England. The Battle of Saratoga showed the superiority of armed farmers in open order fighting over highly drilled mercenaries, and the battle of Valmy laid the foundations of nineteenth century democracy in Europe.

It may or may not prove anything that after Crecy and Poictiers there was a rapid improvement in the standard of living of the small farmer and the town journeyman, but that after artillery and firearms became the decisive factor in war there was a three-century toboggan in the economic status and the real wage of the lowest classes in England; but that after Saratoga and Valmy there was a prolonged improvement in the living standards of the common man up to this day.

It is much easier, of course, to run back and forth over a large historic canvas and discover that military technique has economic implications, than it is to say just what economic implications will follow the latest changes.

However, it is at least possible to state some of the changes which may be of economic importance; and also to lay down a few generalizations from the historic canvas as to what happens to whom under what circumstances.

First thing to note is that there has not been a change back from the mobilized civilian to the permanent professional soldier or mercenary. There is nothing in sight like the sixteenth century big business of hiring soldiers at retail, whipping them into disciplined professionals, and selling their services to the highest bidder, as Tilly, Wallenstein, and many others did.

Now a War of Machines

On the other hand it is of great economic significance that "this is a war of machines rather than of men." That really means that is is a war of specialists. France has sent a lot of buck privates back to the farm. It takes specialists to coordinate troops, tanks, planes, and ships, and a good engineering traning serves better than an Oxford education. Perhaps H. G. Welles had something on the ball when in "Shape of Things to Come" he had peace established in the 1980's by a sort of commonwealth of flying engineers. Spengler, in his "Decline of the West" said in effect, "Young man, go into technical services."

There are a lot more differences between this and the last war. For one thing, bankers are no longer essential, as once were the Lombards, the Fuggers, the Rothschilds, and the Morgans. For another, it seems to get harder with every war to maintain civilian morale. There was no censorship at all, for instance, during the Civil War here, nor organized propaganda. Now everybody has to keep his mouth shut unless he says the right words, a situation reminiscent of the religious wars of the Renaissance which ushered in the modern state.

Turning back to the historic canvas, and rejecting the notion that history is just a lot of accidents, some things seem safe to say. To begin with, a social or economic class which becomes first in war generally manages afterward to make itself first in peace. Medieval princes, for instance, busy making themselves into autocrats, couldn't afford to be too rough with their banker friends who then were the only source of the financial wherewithal. Conversely, in the American west manhood suffrage was all but inevitable so long as every man toted shooting irons and counting noses was a way of counting trigger-fingers.

Use of Infantry Democratic

For another generalization, predominance of infantry generally seems to help democratic institutions, and of cavalry, aristocratic institutions. But if the infantry is professional, then the democracy becomes a bread-and-circus affair. The modern equivalent of cavalry seems to be aircraft, not tanks.

For another generalization, many military improvements seem to have double possibilities. For instance in Europe the musket became the engine of drilled shilling-a-day mercenaries but here (improved by rifling), it became the instrument of the frontiersman's independence. So the increasing dependence of the military arts on engineering may mean the subordination of engineers to army discipline and army thoughts, as in Germany, or it may turn out to mean that they that take the sword shall perish by the sword; and engineers may turn out to be as jealous of the powers of a standing army as were property-owners in the heyday of the parliamentary system.

One more generalization is of economic importance. Selfless religious fervor is of prime value in an economic class or in an army. Such is the lesson of Marathon, of the eighth-century spread of Mohamedanism, of Cromwell's New Model Army, of the "raw levies" of the French at Valmy, and of the original Red Guard in Russia in 1918. (Mercenary motives doomed the Praetorian Guard, ended the Hundred Years' War in defeat, and were the nemesis of the Spaniards in the Netherlands.) Observers see this as a war in which two different kinds of fervor strive to see who can most effectively use the same military techniques.

British Columbia Moves to Develop Oil Field in Peace River District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Confidence that his government will open up a large new oil field for Canada in the Peace River country was expressed in an interview here by T. D. Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia. He announced that boring operations in an area explored by geologists would get under way immediately, financed by an appropriation of $200,000.

Geologists, he stated, have examined an area which promises to produce oil on a much larger scale than the Turner Valley of southern Alberta. Discovery of oil in British Columbia, he declared, would be of enormous advantage to all Canada and might well make possible the extension of the government-owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway into the Peace River country.

While the Premier was making this statement Mayor Lyle Telford, of Vancouver, was urging the city to go into the oil business directly as a public utility operation. At the same time the provincial government was awaiting a decision by the Privy Council in London on the validity of its law fixing the price of gasoline, which was challenged by large oil interests.

Celanese Corp. Net Record for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Celanese Corp. of America announced its profits of $2,419,414 for the first three months of this year were the largest quarterly earnings in history. They were equal to $1.60 a share on the common stock.

For the first quarter last year earnings were $1,336,714, equal to 71 cents a share.

The company's principal plant is at Cumberland, Md.

Business Failures High

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States topped the 300-mark for the third time this year in the week ended April 25, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The latest total of 311 compared with 262 in the previous week and 326 a year ago.

Registration Of Securities Ahead of 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The value of securities registered effectively under the Securities Act during the first quarter of this year totaled $467,410,000, according to an announcement by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Of this amount, $380,617,000 represented securities proposed for sale by issuers.

In the corresponding period of 1939, securities registered effectively and proposed for sale by issuers amounted to $214,557,000 in value, or approximately $166,000,000 less than this year.

Manufacturing Largest Group

Manufacturing companies accounted for the largest group of security registrations, amounting to 43.7 per cent of the total, and steel companies accounted for almost two-thirds of the registrations of manufacturing concerns.

Fixed-interest-bearing securities amounted to $287,291,000, or 75.5 per cent of the aggregate proposed for sale by issuers. Long-term bonds represented 55.3 per cent of the total and long-term unsecured bonds 20.2 per cent. This left only 24.5 per cent for all equity issues combined. Common stock led all other types of equity securities with $56,370,000, or 14.8 per cent of the total. Preferred stock aggregated $28,733,000, or 7.5 per cent, while certificates of participation amounted to $8,223,000, or 2.2 per cent.

A detailed breakdown of registration statistics for the first quarter of 1940 indicated that 84 statements covering 116 issues became effective in the gross amount of $467,410,000. Substitute securities, such as voting trust certificates and certificates of deposit, totaled $9,041,000, and securities registered for the account of others amounted to $8,140,000, of which $5,198,000 was proposed for sale. This left $450,229,000 of securities, of which $380,617,000 was proposed for sale by issuers.

Exchange Issues

The difference of $69,612,000 represented mainly securities to be issued in exchange for other securities amounting to $53,947,000 and securities reserved for conversion totaling $13,210,000. The securities of new ventures aggregated only $11,659,000, equivalent to 3.1 per cent of the total proposed for sale by issuers.

These net proceeds were to be applied mainly for the repayment of indebtedness and retirement of preferred stock. All new-money purposes combined accounted for $45,549,000, or 12.4 per cent of the total.

In March the value of effectively registered securities proposed to be offered by issuers was $46,929,000, compared with $62,257,000 in March, 1939.

Class I Railroads' Operating Net Up Sharply in Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class I railroads of the United States reported a net railway operating income of $115,107,762 in the first three months of 1940, compared with $85,959,925 in the same period last year and $173,060,112 in the first three months of 1930.

The Association of American Railroads said the net railway operating income during the first three months this year was at the annual rate of return of 2.4 per cent on the railroads' property investment. This compared with 1.79 per cent in the corresponding 1939 period, and 3.48 per cent in the first three months of 1930.

The association based its compilation on returns from 133 Class I railroads.

Gross operating revenues for the first three months of 1940 totalled $985,982,268. This compared with $897,774,120 for the same period last year, and $1,361,100,042 for the first three months of 1930.

Twenty-eight Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first three months this year, the association said.

In March the Class I railroads had a net railway operating income of $36,734,348 compared with $34,375,047 in March, 1939, and $60,046,885 in March, 1930.

Gross operating revenues for March totaled $327,009,238 compared with $315,091,017 in March, 1939 and $447,314,318 in March, 1930.

Philco Corporation Votes To Offer Stock to Public

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Stockholders of Philco Corporation, voted to amend the articles of incorporation to clear the way for public participation in ownership of its securities. Heretofore Philco has been privately-owned.

The par value of the outstanding common stock will be changed from $100 to $3. Each share of present common stock will be exchanged for 33⅓ shares of new common. The corporation will then have outstanding 1,211,100 shares of common and 28,385 shares of $100 par value $5 preference stock, but no bonds, mortgages or funded indebtedness.

Present plans look to a public offering of sufficient common stock to obtain funds to retire all outstanding preference stock. Upon completion of these plans, the common stock will represent the only outstanding securities of the corporation, and application will be made to list this stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Baking President

George L. Morrison

Elected President and Director of General Baking Company, with headquarters in New York City. Mr. Morrison is President of General Cold Storage Co. of Philadelphia and Vice-President of Harborside Terminal Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Aldrich Would Give Reserve Board More Power Over Reserves

NEW YORK (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, suggested additional power for the Federal Reserve Board to control credit expansion.

"Under adequate safeguards," he held, the Reserve System's board of governors might be empowered to exercise wider discretion than now allowed by the Federal banking laws to raise the reserve requirements of member banks.

The board has only small leeway to increase reserve requirements (the proportion of deposits which must be kept as cash at the reserve banks) without declaring an emergency.

A rapid increase in idle funds in banks resulting from the heavy gold inflow from Europe recently moved Federal monetary authorities to stir discussion of the question of giving the board additional power to change reserve requirements.

War-time fear of credit inflation and rising living costs, some bankers predicted, may bring a movement in the next session of Congress to tighten the Reserve Board's control over the vast supply of surplus reserves, now above the $6,000,000,000 mark for the first time in history of the system.

By raising reserve requirements, the board could prevent excess reserves from being used as a basis for credit and currency expansion and, presumably, thereby could apply a brake to rising prices.

Mr. Aldrich, head of the world's largest commercial bank, took up the reserve problem in a discussion of gold in the current publication of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking.

U. S. Steel Net In Quarter Is Far Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. reported net income in the first three months of this year was 26 times as great as in the like 1939 period, but much smaller than in the last quarter of last year.

The net profit was $17,113,995, or $1.24 a common share, compared with $660,551, or 19 cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred in the first quarter of 1939 and $28,729,177, or $2.59 a common share in the final quarter of last year.

Directors ordered the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred but took no action on the common. The most recent payment on the junior equity was $1 a share last Friday, declaration of which several weeks ago took Wall Street completely by surprise. Prior to this there had been no distribution to common shareholders since $1 was paid in December, 1937. The dividend on the senior stock is payable May 20 to stock of record May 3.

The profits were in close parallel to the comparative rate of steel production operations. In the March quarter it was 66.9 per cent of capacity, compared with 51.7 per cent in the March, 1939, period and 86.9 per cent in the December quarter.

The current assets as of March 31 set a peactime high mark of $434,012,784, compared with $431,988,446 at the end of 1939, and with $392,871,801 on March 31, 1939.

Shipments of finished steel products in the March period totaled 3,086,753 tons, against 2,463,409 in the previous March quarter and 4,196,029 in the December quarter.

In the past March quarter, "Big Steel" operated with 244,031 employees drawing a total of $99,135,515, while in the like 1939 period, employees totaled 208,907 and drew $83,065,315 in pay.

The management reported it had spent $10,500,000 thus far this year for improvements to properties and that an unexpended balance of $63,000,000 appropriated for this purpose still remained on April 1.

Japan Places Large Pulp Order in U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Rayonier, Inc., Pacific Northwest pulp producer, announced receipt of Japanese orders for 33,600 tons of dissolving pulps. At $85 a ton the order amounts to $2,856,000. Delivery was slated for the second half of this year.

The company reported its three plants in Washington State as well as the new plant at Fernandina, Fla., are operating at capacity. Results at the Fernandina plant were described as "fully in line with expectations."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Print Cloth Sales Slump; Prices Steady

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 1—Buying interest ceased abruptly during the past week in primary cotton gray goods markets and a comparatively few second-hand offerings in some of the standard print cloth constructions seemed to dominate an otherwise featureless situation. Sales for the week took a nose dive after 10 days to two weeks of volume trading, and the total was considerably less than half the current week's offtake from the looms.

First-hand prices were held firmly at the same levels at which the preceding week's sales had been made.

Standard Sales Slow

Standard 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 square print cloths continued to move at 6⅞ cents but only in small lots. On the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s there was scattered trading at 5⅝ cents on some of the preferred makes.

Sheetings showed only desultory activity and were barely steady in price.

Heavy goods found relatively better buying interest than the print cloths and narrow sheetings, though no very large buying was done.

Occasional sales of drills were reported, but in no appreciable quantities, and prices on them did not change. Sateens were featureless.

Broadcloths Inactive

Carded broadcloths suffered also from the general inactivity. Buying was very light but some sales were reported on the 36½-inch 5-yard 80x60s at 5⅜ cents.

Combed broadcloths lost the gains made during the preceding two weeks and dropped back to a basis of 9⅝ cents for 128x68s and 9½ cents for 136x60s.

Poplins were in some demand and moved moderately at 7¼ to 7⅜ cents for 3.65-yard carded 112x46s, and 6⅞ cents for carded 100x44s.

RFC May Lend Road $4,070,000 to Help Pay Floating Debt

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to lend the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company $4,070,000 in connection with the projected retirement of the company's floating debt of $7,400,000.

The Pennroad Corporation also will participate to the extent of $3,000,000 and the Chemical Bank & Trust Company $330,000.

Emil Schram, RFC Chairman, wrote Charles J. Graham, President of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, that the corporation's commitment still was subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Pittsburgh & West Virginia proposes to issue $7,400,000, the amount of its floating debt, of 4 per cent five-year collateral trust notes. The indebtedness to be retired includes $4,186,607 the railway owes the RFC.

Aircraft Products Firms to Merge

NEW YORK (AP)—An agreement by the respective board of director to consolidate United Aircraft Products Co. of Dayton, Ohio, and Aircraft Precision Products, Inc. of Los Angeles has been announced.

The former will acquire the latter by an exchange of shares in order to form one of the largest aircraft supply units in the United States.

The announced plan is for United Aircraft Products to issue additional common stock, each share of which can be exchanged for three shares of Aircraft Precision.

Harry L. Bill, President of United Aircraft Products, will be chief executive officer. He said the present backlog of orders of the two companies is about $2,000,000 and that the manufacturing of fuel systems, landing gear struts, hydraulic equipment and other products would be continued in the present Dayton and Los Angeles factories.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, May 1

	Today	Prev Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling	$3.49¼	$3.52	$8.2397
Demand	3.49¼	3.52	8.2397
Cables			
France—franc	.0198	.0200	†
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1650	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5311	§
Sweden—krona	.2360-75	.2350-75	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0196x	.0196x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0347x	.0347x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1700	.1750	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5365	.5365	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2175	.2200	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.4162	.4162	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8475	.8512	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar (or Hong Kong and Shanghai). †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. ‡‡Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
15 2½s '45	109.3	109.3	109.3
1 3s '48-46	111.8	111.8	111.8
6 2s '47	105.18	105.13	105.13
6 2¾s '51-48	109	109	109
29 2½s '48	108.20	108.20	108.20
4 2s '50-48	104.9	104.5	104.5
12 3½s '52-49	112.21	112.19	112.20
1 2½s '52-50	106.8	106.8	106.8
2 2¾s '54-51	108.8	108.8	108.8
1 2s '56-51	111.7	111.7	111.7
3 2⅞s '60-55	108.13	108.13	108.13
5 2¾s '59-56	107.12	107.12	107.12
17 2¾s '63-58	107.7	107	107.2
3 2¾s '65-60	106.7	107.1	107.5
Home Owners Loan			
1 3s '52-44	107.29	107.29	107.29
1 1⅞s '47-45	102.5	102.5	102.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
19 Alleghany cv 5s'44	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 Alleghany cv 5s'49	73	73	73
25 Alleghany 5s'50 st	44	43½	44
6 Allied Strs 4½s'51	99	99	99
10 Allis Cahlm cv 4s'52	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	64⅞	64½	64½
13 AmIGChem 5½s'49	104⅝	104½	104½
23 Am T&T 5½s'43	107 13-32	107⅜	107⅜
5 Am T&T 3¼s'66	109⅜	109	109
2 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109½	109¼	109½
2 Am T Frd cv '50	105	105	105
103 Anaconda Cop 4½'50	103	102¾	103
2 Arm Del 4s 57	104	104	104
8 Arm Del 4s 55	104	103¾	103¾
15 AT&SF 4s 95	106½	106½	106½
1 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97¼	97¼	97¼
25 AT&SF 4½s 48	104¼	104¼	104⅛
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	70¼	70¼	70¼
8 A C Line clt 4s 52	64½	64½	64½
1 A C Line 4½s 64	53½	53½	53½
6 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	37¼	37¼	37¼
6 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	75	75	75
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	106½	106½	106½
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	69	68½	68½
23 B&O 95 st A	27	26¾	26¾
8 B&O 95 st C	30	30	30
13 B&O 2000 st D	26½	26¼	26¼
7 B&O 96 st F	26¾	26½	26¼
32 B & O cv '60 st	12½	12½	12½
7 B&O 1st 4s 48	69	68⅝	68⅝
3 B&O Ple & wv .s51	55⅜	55½	55½
2 B&O Tr 4s 59	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 Banr&Ar cv tr 5s 51 st	64	64	64
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116	116	116
27 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107¾	107¼	107½
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106	106	106
47 Boston & Me 5s '67	55½	54¼	54¼
33 Boston & Me 5s '67 st	52	51½	52
6 Boston & Me 4¾s '61	55	55	55
23 Boston & Me 4¾s '61 st	51¾	51	51
28 Boston & Me 5s '55	55¼	54½	54½
19 Boston & Me 5s '55 st	52	51½	52
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
23 Bkly Man R&S 6s '66 ct	91	91	91
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	98	98	98
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Buf Gen 4½s '81	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Buf R&P '57 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Bush Term 5s '55	45¾	45¾	45¾
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60	59	59¼
3 Can Nat Rys 5s '70	100¼	100¼	100¼
18 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100¼	100	100
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100¾	100½	100¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	98½	98½	98½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97	97	97
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97	96½	96½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	108	108	108
6 Can Pac 5s 1944	102½	102½	102½
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	62½	62½	62½
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	108½	108½	108½
14 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	89	88¾	89
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	17½	17½	17½
3 Cent of Ga 5½s '59	2¾	2¼	2¾
10 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	47	43⅜	43⅜
5 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	107¾	107½	107½
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	47¼	47	47
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
2 Certain-id 5½s '48	81	81	81
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
18 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¼	14	14
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89¾	89	89
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101¼	101	101
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29⅜	29¼	29¼
5 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	26	26	26
20 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18½	18½	18½
23 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
11 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
4 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 CRI&P 4s '88	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7⅛	7	7
17 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	5⅞	5⅞
5 CSL&NO 5s '51 reg	73	73	73
6 Ch Un St 3½s '51	106¼	106	106⅛
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
4 Childs Co 5s '43	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
8 City of NY 3s B '80 wi	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
17 City of NY 3s I '80 wi	95	94⅞	94⅞
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	50	50
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
1 Clev&Ptts 4½s '42 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Clev El Ill 3¾s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	85½	85½	85½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75¾	75⅝	75⅝
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s'77C	68¼	68	68⅛
12 Col&So 4½s '80	28⅞	28	28⅜
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104	104	104
12 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
25 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105¼	105¼	105⅜
13 ComwlthEd cv3½s '58	129¾	129½	129⅜
1 Conn & Pas R 4s '43	88½	88½	88½
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105½	105½
8 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106⅜	106¼	106¼
14 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
2 ConsumPow1st3¼s '69	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Crown Cork 4½s '48	104¾	104¼	104¾
5 Crown Cork 4s '50	106½	106½	106½
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29⅜	29¼	29¼
11 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	56½	56	56
6 D&RG 4½s '36	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 D&RG 4s '36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	109⅞	109⅞
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99	99	99
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	26	26	26
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	107	107¼
8 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109	109	109
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14¾	14¾
27 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	14⅞	14⅞
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	62¼	62¼	62¼
9 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Erie cv 4s '53A	23	23	23
3 Erie cv 4s '53B	23	23	23
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	62	62	62
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	68½	68½	68½
3 Fairb'ks Morse 4s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 FirestoneT&R3½s '48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74	61½	61½	61½
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	60	59¾	60
9 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
2 Gen Sti Cast 5½s '49	69¼	68½	68½
1 Ga Car&Nor 6s '34	20½	20½	20½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105	105	105
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
25 Gt Nor 4s '46G	104½	104	104
15 Gt Nor 4s '46H	95⅝	95½	95½
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78½	78¼	78½
12 Gulf St Ut 4½s '61	102⅝	102¼	102¼
3 Harlem RivP 4s '54	70¾	70	70
3 Hoe & Co 1st meg '44	77	77	77
2 Housatonic 5s '37	54	54	54
8 Houst'nOilTex4¼s '54	101	100½	101
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	126¼	126¼	126¼
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47½	47¼	47½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13½	13¼	13½
5 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	112	111⅝	112
8 Ill Cen 4s '52	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48½	48½	48½
18 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	42⅞	43
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47½	46⅞	47½
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44¾	44¼	44¼
2 Inspirat Copás '52	100	99¾	100
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32	75	74¾	75
20 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	75	75	75
130 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	78½	78¼	78⅜
7 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	78½	78¼	78⅜
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	11	11	11
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	68½	68	68
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75½	74¼	74¼
14 Int Paper 6s '55	102¼	102	102¼
23 Int T&T 4½s '52	36⅜	36	36
13 Int T&T 5½s '55	39¼	38¾	38¾
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 K C South 5s '50	66	66	66
15 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
4 K C Term 4s '60	107⅞	107¾	107¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	54¼	54	54⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64st	25	24½	25
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	14½	14½	14½
1 LehVal 4½s 2003 asd	13½	13½	13½
8 Leh-Val 4s 2003 asd	12½	12½	12½
8 Liggett & M 7s 44	127	126⅝	126⅝
1 Lowes 3½s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	107½	107⅜	107⅜
6 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Louis & N 4½s 2003	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83	83	83
6 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109⅜	109⅞	109⅜
6 Manati Sug 4s 57	45½	45¼	45¼
1 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Manitow G&E 5½s'41	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
2 McCrory Strs 5s 51	104 11-32	104 11-32	104 11-32
1 McKess & Rob 5½s 50	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Met Edison 3½s 62	94	94	94
12 MidlnConGas 4s '63	103¾	103½	103½
6 MidlandRRNJ 5s '40	28½	28	28½
6 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5½	5½	5½
17 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	15¼	15	15¼
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 MoPac cv 5½s '49	1⅝	1½	1½
14 MoPac 5s '65 A	19⅞	19½	19½
8 MoPac 5s '77 F	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
13 MoPac 5s '80 H	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 MoPac 5s '81 I	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23¼	23¼	23¼
11 MoP3rd ext 4s '38	79	78½	79
5 Mob&Oh 5s '38	39	39	39
5 Mob&Oh 5s '38	38	38	38
2 Mob&Oh 4½s '77	32	32	32
29 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	102¼	102	102¼
7 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	32¾	32½	32¾
1 Nassau El 4s '51	101	101	101
10 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	107	106¾	106¾
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 NJPower&L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 NO Pub Sv 5s '55B	104	104	104
3 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	3	37	36½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	37	37	37
1 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	34	34	34
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58⅜	58⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅞	52⅜	52½
3 NYC cn 4s '98	58½	58⅛	58½
6 NYC 3¾s '46	80⅝	80½	80⅝
6 NYC & HR 4s '42	94½	94½	94½
26 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77¾	77½	77½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	60	60	60
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98reg	53	53	53
3 NYCh&StL 6s '41	83	83	83
7 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	65½	65¼	65¼
21 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55¾	55½	55½
4 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55½	55½	55½
8 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 NY Lack&W4s'73A	56½	56½	56½
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21	20⅝	20⅝
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	106¾	106½	106¾
25 NY S&W gen 5s '40	12	10¾	12
26 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	29	28¼	28½
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
13 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
15 Nor Am Co 4s '39	108½	108¾	108½
60 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59¼	58½	58½
14 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52½	52	52
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52⅝	52	52⅝
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	48⅜	48⅝
21 Nor Pac 4s '97	69⅛	68¾	68¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42½	42½
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40	40	40
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
14 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109¾	109½	109½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107⅛	107	107
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113	113	113
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104	104	104
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Para Pow 3½s '61	104⅞	104½	104½
1 Peo Co 4s '63	109	109	109
4 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110	109¾	109¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104	103⅞	104
14 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89⅞	89½	89½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	99	98¾	99
10 Pen RR 3¾s '70	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
23 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87½	87¼	87½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜
7 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	70	70	70
5 Pere Marq 4s '56	57¼	57¼	57¼
23 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110	110	110
7 Phila Co 5s '67	106	105⅞	106⅞
13 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	13¼	13¼	13¼
12 Phillips Pet 3s'48	110¼	110¼	110¼
18 PCC & St L 4½s'77	100¼	100	100
7 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	73⅜	73	73
18 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	23½	22⅝	23½
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 Readg 4½s'97 A	69⅞	69½	69½
5 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww	101½	101½	101½
5 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 xw	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 xw	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
23 Republic Steel 4½s'61	98¼	98	98¼
13 Republic Steel 4½s'56	98	97¾	97¾
10 Richm Term 5s'52	105	105	105
8 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	91	90¼	90¼
3 StLIMtSthR&C 5s'33	61½	61½	61½
5 StLPeo&NW 5s'48	24½	24¼	24½
2 StLPub Svc 5s'61	63¼	63¼	63¼
28 St L S F 4½s'78	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
2 StLSF 4½s'78 ct st	12	12	12
28 St L S F 4s'50 A	12	12¼	12¼
2 StL SW 5s'52	19½	19½	19½
8 St L SW rfg 5s'90	12½	12½	12½
10 St L SW 1st 4s'89 xin	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 SAnt&A Pass 4s 43	64	63¾	63¾
26 San Diego G&E 4s65	110½	110½	110½
10 Schulco 6½s 46A st	30½	30	30
5 Schulco 6½s 46B	45½	44	45½
9 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	45½	45	45½
6 Seab A Ln 6s 45	6	6	6
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	96¾	96¾
13 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¾	102½	102½
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	102¾	102½	102½
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 So BellT&T 3¼s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105½	105¼	105¼
2 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
20 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	106½	106½	106½
19 Sou Pac 4½s 81	43¾	43½	43¾
9 So Pac 4½s 69	43¾	43½	43½
7 So Pac rfg 4s 55	60	60	60
2 So Pac cl 4s 49	44¼	44⅛	44⅜
2 So Pac 3¾s 46	51	50¾	50¾
13 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	47⅞	47¾	47¾
2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	73	73	73
13 South Ry 6½s 56	80¼	80	80
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	74½	74½	74½
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	90	90	90
2 South Ry cn 5s reg	86	86	86
31 South Ry gen 4s 56	57⅜	56¾	57¼
2 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Stand O N J 2¾s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Stand O N J 2¾s 53	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
10 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108	108	108
2 Swift & Co 3¾s 60	105½	105¼	105¼
1 T RR A St L 5s 44	115	115	115
1 Texarka&FtSm 5½s50	91	91	91
5 Tex-Corp 3½s51	101½	103⅜	103⅜
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Tex & N Orl 5s 43	67	67	67
4 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69	68½	68½
96 Third Ave 5s 60	24¼	23¾	23½
2 Third Ave 4s 60	60¼	60¼	60¼
4 Tide WatAssoO1½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅞
2 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	109 1-32	109 1-32	109 1-32
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114½	114½	114½
4 Un Pac 3½s 71	98	98	98
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	97⅞	97½	97½
1 Un Pac RR 4s 1st 55/52	71½	71	71
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	87½	87	87⅜
18 US Steel 3¼s'48	103

Women Voters Press Ramspeck Bill

League wires Senate group for action to bring last big part of U. S. workers to civil service.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—The National League of Women Voters, in biennial convention here, today called upon both major parties to make good their platform pledges of four years ago by pushing for enactment the Ramspeck bill, bringing the last big segment of Federal workers under Civil Service.

In behalf of the General Council of the League, Miss Marguerite Wells, National President, wired Senator William J. Bulow (D), of South Dakota, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, "If final action is to be taken on the bill during this Congress, it should be reported to the Senate soon. Marked improvement in the Federal Government service should result from the enactment of the bill."

League support of the Ramspeck bill is part of a vigorous campaign for extension and improvement of the merit system carried on since 1934. The League was largely responsible for insertion of a "qualified personnel" plank in the 1936 platforms of both parties, and according to Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, Vice-President in charge of legislation, is now preparing to send delegations to both national conventions this year to urge similar commitments, viewed as of increasing importance in these days of expanding Governmental operation.

Miss Wells, in her telegram, called the Senate's attention to a limiting apportionment amendment inserted in the Ramspeck bill as it passed the House, and asked for its removal by the Senate.

Addresses by Economist

Three outstanding economists agreed in addresses before the League yesterday that American economy has reached a mature stage where some Government pump-priming and regulation of business is necessary if unemployment and other symptoms of waste are not to be permanent.

The three speakers took differing views, however, as to just how far Government regulation needs to go. Leaning to the conservative side, Prof. John M. Clark, of Columbia University, held that Government may exercise "some leadership" in ironing out business cycles, but "it cannot do the whole job." Time, perseverance, a "moderate amonut of ingenuity, and a great deal of willingness to accommodate vested interests for the benefit of a larger group" will be necessary before real progress can be made toward greater regularity in the capital outlays of private business and industry.

An endless amount of public spending, Professor Clark declared, is likely to defeat the end in view by creating apprehensions which tend to deter private investment. "In fact," he told the women, "we have probably reached that point already."

While unemployment seems a heavy price to pay for keeping a competitive system going in the United States, it is not nearly as hard as would be the loss of liberty and democracy, Professor Clark held.

Pro-Regulation View

Voicing the view of the New Deal's economic planners, Don Humphrey, economist of the United States Department of Commerce, praised the general ability of a competitive society to correct its own errors, but pointed to four fields where it has not been self-regulatory, and abuses have accumulated: 1—Natural resources, both human and material; 2—excessive concentration of wealth and economic power; 3—periodic deflation pulling down income and increasing unemployment; 4—excessive idle bank reserves.

In these fields, Mr. Humphrey held, government must step in with regulatory powers to make the competitive system function "equitably and efficiency."

Observing that "in the last decade the United States has moved rapidly in building a service state," Prof. Arthur W. MacMahon, of Columbia University, predicted that the Nation would not retrace its steps, although changes may come slower in the future. The immediate task, he said, is for administration to catch up with legislation, especially with regard to trained personnel.

"Methods of Civil Service must undergo profound reconstruction," he declared, pointing out that the extension of economic control "raises difficult, almost staggering personnel requirements."

Paramount necessity of Government in the United States at the present time, Professor MacMahon concluded, is "to distinguish between the control of persons and the administration of things. It is a difficult demarcation," he declared, "but it must not be called impossible for its realization will be one of the greatest victories in the long upward climb of man."

Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, of Snyder, N. Y., presided over the discussion, first of a series on economic principles underlying issues on which the League will take action this week. Presiding at future sessions will be Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, of Chicago, Chairman of the Department on Government and Foreign Policy; and Mrs. Richard Field, of Weston, Mass., Chairman, Government and Its Operation. Other department Chairmen, who have held group meetings here this week include: Mrs. James T. Hoffmann of Cleveland, Ohio, Government and Social Welfare; Mrs. Edith Valet Cook, New Haven, Conn., Government and the Legal Status of Women, and Mrs. William Hibbard, of Winnetka, Ill., Finance.

With Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its founder, as guest of honor, the League celebrated its twentieth anniversary last night with a pageant depicting its achievements in educating women toward wise use of the ballot.

Mrs. Catt's address was a warning of dark days ahead. Even the progress women had made in Germany, Scandinavia and other European countries proved to be no bulwark against the onslaught of Fascism, she pointed out.

Forseeing possibility of strife and revolution ahead for many years to come, the peace and suffrage leader concluded, "nothing will protect us but honest, old-fashioned democracy. We need honesty everywhere in our midst. With it we may save the world and without it we too may go down."

Looking back over the two decades, Mrs. George Gellhorn, of St. Louis, a member of the Board of Directors, recalled today how Mrs. Catt, realizing then that democracy offered a daily challenge, had told a suffrage convention, when victory for their amendment was in sight, "Don't go home." We'll stay here three more days and learn what our responsibilities are." Thus the League of Women Voters was born.

"Men had become blase about citizenship," Mrs. Gellhorn continued. "They had been terribly busy developing a continent but they had 'Let George Do It' as far as government went."

Fields in which women voters have had greatest influence, Mrs. Gellhorn said, have been in adult education, in enactment of general welfare measures, in getting out the vote and in encouraging international co-operation."

"It irks me frightfully when people say women have had no influence through the vote," she added. "After all, we never promised the millennium."

Rollin W. Bailey

Head Women Voters' Activities

1. Mrs. Richard H. Field, Weston, Mass., former President, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, now, Chairman, Government and Its Operation, National League of Women Voters.

2. Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, Jr., of Snyder, N. Y., Chairman of Department of Economic Welfare.

3. Mrs. Edith Valet Cook, New Haven, Conn., Chairman, Department of Government and the Legal Status of Women.

4. Mrs. James T. Hoffmann, Chairman, Government and Child Welfare.

5. Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, Chairman, Department of Government and Education, National League of Women Voters, Webster Groves, Missouri.

6. Mrs. William G. Hibbard, of Winnetka, Ill., Finance Chairman.

Fit Army and Navy Stressed At Statue of Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—The preservation and enhancement of the kind of American patriotism lived by George Washington, with its self-sacrifice and high devotion to ideals, is a primary task for America, in the opinion of speakers participating in the sub-treasury building ceremonies commemorating President Washington's Inauguration here 151 years ago.

This patriotism, together with vastly increased preparedness in the Army and Navy, is vital, if the United States is to resist the effects of war in Europe and the "growth of foreign ideologies within," speakers declared, as 2,000 persons from the financial district watched the memorial exercises held under the great bronze statue of the first President.

Massed colors carried by uniformed Legionnaires, the Sixteenth Infantry Band from Governor's Island, and a detachment of sailors from First District headquarters, provided a variegated backdrop for the placing of wreaths at the base of the statue. Good-will messages were sent by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City to officials of America's Good-Will Union, who conducted the exercises.

"This year we should be able to take from the example that George Washington left for us an increased measure of devotion to his ideals, which became the ideals of our country," Governor Lehman wrote. "Certainly no hardship was too discouraging for him, no sacrifice too great. By word and deed he proved his patriotism. That is a lesson to learn today from the life of the father of our country."

Wide Variety in Summer Courses Offered by University of Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Scaling a long curriculum alphabet of courses of everything from anthropology to zoology, the 1940 summer sessions at the University of Oregon will offer a faculty of 77 visiting and resident professors, all experts in their respective fields, it was announced here by Dr. Dan E. Clark, Head of the History Department and Director of the Summer Terms.

The six-week session will open June 17 and close July 26 and the post session will be held from July 29 to Aug. 23, Dr. Clark said. Although most regular students will be vacationing, the summer courses will cover work equivalent to studies during the fall, winter, and spring courses, it is pointed out.

The School of Business Administration, under provisions of the George-Deen Act, co-operates within the Federal Government in offering courses for the training of instructors in the field of distribution and salesmanship. The customary studies in real estate funadmentals, business policy, marketing, and accounting will also be given.

For the eleventh year the School of Architecture and Allied Arts has been selected by the Carnegie Corporation as one of the four centers for summer work in art. The courses offered this year have been chosen to meet the needs of the teachers of art in the public schools, as well as the needs of students interested in painting, sculpture, design, and applied design.

An unusually large variety of classes in education will be offered this year, it is announced by Dr. James R. Jewell, Dean of the School of Education. Courses for high school teachers, and a clinical school for the "problem child" will be leading features.

The Schools of Music, Law, Journalism, Physical Education, and the Departments of Sociology, Philosophy, Romance Languages, and History will also give a large number of classes.

Hungary Plans Test Of Budapest Defenses

BUDAPEST, Hungary, (AP)—Part of Budapest's suburbs will be cleared of residents May 3 for extensive maneuvers in which real shells will be used in a test of the Hungarian Army's effectiveness in defending the City against any army coming down the Danube Valley.

'Can Be Done!' Say Leaders of Business

Continued from Page 1

policies which business considers favorable, an upsurge of economic activity on all fronts will result and unemployment will be greatly reduced.

Those who developed this broad program before the National Chamber today included Emmett F. Connely of Detroit, President of the Investment Bankers' Association of America; H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers; and Ellsworth C. Alvord, prominent Washington, D. C., attorney.

Previously the delegates heard Gen. Charles G. Dawes, formerly Vice-President of the United States, outline what he described as a positive program to balance the national budget. General Dawes, Chairman of the Board of the City National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, addressed the National Chamber last night.

The general discussion of the effect of the war upon American world trade was summarized by George E. Quisenberry, Vice-President of the Business Publishers' International Corporation of New York City.

Supports Belgian's Opinion

Mr. Quisenberry re-emphasized the salient points of a previous speaker, Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, who told the delegates Monday the United States must play a prominent part in the economic readjustments that follow the war.

Above all things, Mr. Quisenberry declared, the United States must vigorously continue to support the basic principle of the present reciprocal trade agreement policy. To discontinue that policy will be for the United States to relapse into stiff economic isolationism which "would surely mean that other nations will follow" into a system of "uncontrolled regimentation and tight spheres of self-containment."

It was this trend of acute nationalism and economic isolation that brought on the present struggle, Mr. Quisenberry maintained. And it is precisely this trend that the United States must attempt to overcome when the war ends, he said, adding—"we must work for the renaissance of a liberal world."

A digest of major addresses follows:

Emmett F. Connely: The way to attain recovery is to work for a resumption of the flow of savings into business enterprise. This must be done "if we are to remain a free democracy."

The solution of the "Government-must-do-it boys" is simply that the Government must take the savings from the people and use them in a gigantic and apparently perpetual-spending-lending program. "It is the perfect build-up for a tax on savings."

Instead of going to investors to raise money for his company, the businessman would have to go "hat in hand" to a Government lending agency. "Doubtless one's political persuasion would have much to do with whether he was enabled to grow and expand. . . . There is no shorter road, to my knowledge, to state ownership or socialism."

"In my opinion the entire proceedings of the Temporary National Economic Committee have been . . . to build up a one-sided case." It was a case the experts had prejudiced before the hearings started. Investment bankers "were denied an opportunity of presenting their facts."

The defeatist attitude of those who reflect the view of the TNEC is rejected by the practical-minded, by economists of national reputation, and by men in public affairs. Private industry must be encouraged by Congressional changes in the National Labor Relations Act, the Wages and Hours Act, and by reforms in taxation. Then business will be encouraged to go forward, private savings will be used in new investment and jobs provided reducing unemployment.

New Social Theory

H. W. Prentis, Jr.: The relief rolls have been increased to an unknown extent "by the application of a social theory unknown in America until a few years ago, namely that a paternal form of Federal Government should raise the scale of living of both the indigent and the lower income groups by direct financial subsidies.

"If Chambers of Commerce would collect comparative data on local employment and relief, it would bring into sharp focus in the public mind what is a more serious and sinister threat to the future of our American representative democracy than any foreign enemy. . . . All of us, whether employers or not, should look upon unemployment and its underlying causes as constituting the most serious and pressing problem of our national economy."

The view of the T. N. E. C. and "shortsighted radicals in government" that the United States has reached economic maturity is refuted by the experience of Great Britain and Sweden, countries with stable populations where productivity has been maintained and increased; by the fact that there are still "far-flung industrial frontiers to conquer" in the need for more and better housing, the adaptations of new inventions, the possibilities of great technological advances.

"The solution of unemployment lies in the constant creation of a stream of new business enterprises in every field of human endeavor."

Tax Tinkering Assailed

Ellsworth C. Alvord: Solution of America's tax problem lies in the adoption of a permanent revenue system from which no departure would be permitted. Annual tinkering and emergency taxes can be obviated if Congress attacks the problem through the creation of budget committees of each House.

Private enterprise offers the only "permanent solution" to economic derangements. Private enterprise alone can bring full employment and a rate of production which will bring the national income to a hundred billion dollars annually.

A choice lies between private enterprise and complete governmental regimentation. Two plans tried out by the New Deal—restriction of private enterprise and stimulation of consumer purchasing power by Government spending have proved failures.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes: The national budget can be best balanced in the way which any private organization would do it as a matter of course. "Mistake not, the budget of the United States can be balanced."

To bring about a balanced budget in the immediate future, General Dawes proposed the following procedure:

First: The President, by executive order, must enable the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to create an organization which will empower the Director to assemble for the use of the President impartial information necessary to make the decisions which will enable the Director to direct governmental business organization, and see that it is carried out.

Second: The President must make it a condition in appointing any men to his Cabinet that the latter pledge his honor specifically to support him in his plan to reduce governmental expenditures and balance the budget. A similar solemn commitment should be made by each head of an independent spending department.

Pledge Held Vital

The stronger the Cabinet the President selects, if this preliminary co-operation is not pledged, the more impossible will it be for his administration to succeed in its most important task.

Third: At a public meeting of the business organization of the government at which the President presides, called the first month of his term there should be present the Director of the Bureau Budget, members of the Cabinet, the heads of the independent establishments, and the chiefs of all the bureaus in the departments.

The President will publicly announce his budget policy and serve notice that he has made the Director of the Budget his agent to transmit his orders and to see that they are executed.

Fourth: The period immediately after the inauguration of the President on Jan. 20, 1941, is crucial. With Government expenditures approximately $9,000,000,000 per year, he must attack them at once, and continually thereafter. The reduction in Government expenses for the first calendar year must be partially secured in the first six months during which the President will be the least equipped for the task. Unless he commandeers outside talent of the highest order the savings of his first calendar year will be unsatisfactory.

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(Continued)

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PRACTITIONER'S office morning and evening hours, Fifth Avenue at 45th Street. Write Box S-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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11 Halsey Street Ma. 2-2927 and 2931

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-8831 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream.
Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
108 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

AUSTIN'S
MILLINERY
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette Beauty Shop
Rilling Kooler Wave, $7.50
The Perfect Permanent
Ends 4.50
122 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-9611

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Kirkman's Borax Soap ..... 6 cakes 25c
Box of 100 cakes $3.80
Cocomalt ..... can 45c
Buy 2 pkgs. of Concentrated
Super Suds 43c
and receive free 1 Glass Bowl
135 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4700

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE (Continued)

BELLIN'S
"A safe place to shop"
For Mother's Day, remember her with following gift suggestions:
Barbizon Slips at $2.25
Gotham Gold Stripe Hose 95c
Van Raalte Silk Gloves 95c
Leather Bag $2.95

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

BERT McILVEEN, Inc.
Flowers
639 Main Avenue Pa 3-1414

SEARS—Passaic
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 Madison Street
Tel Pa 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

The Servicenter
Courteous ESSO SIGN *Service*
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-8611

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"A Safe Place to Shop"
TEPPER'S
Open Thursdays
Until 9
Closed Saturdays at 6
PLAINFIELD N. J. TEL. PL. 6-3100

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

For FINE FURS
consult
VOGELS
206 E. FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD
Tel. PLFD. 6-4250

Professional Beauty Service
for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd. 6-2776

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

RED BANK

Lawes LEHIGH Losts
Coal
Fuel Oil
Purina Feeds
Grass Seed
LAWES COAL CO., Inc.
Phone Red Bank 1251

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
Real Estate *Insurance*
Property Management
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St. Tel. Ri. 6-2360, 2361

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
GE APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Ranges,
Dishwashers, and
Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

Complete Stocks of
Enna Jetticks
at
MEYERSON SHOE STORE
Shoes for the entire family
7 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
May we help you with your Spring and Summer wardrobe? Kay Dunhill, Queen Make, Hubrite, L'Aiglon have all made such pretty frocks this year. Will you come in and see them in Junior and regular sizes.

THE QUALITY SHOP
Maple Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. Strakosch Prop., Tel. Ri. 6-2721

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
. GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

CHEVROLET
New and Used Cars
"The Friendly House of Service"
LAIRD-JOHNSON, Inc.
325 Park Avenue Ru. 2-2500
Ask for J. O. ANGEL

Werner's
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings
SHOES — HATS
By The Rivoli RUTHERFORD
Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service
With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave ..... SU 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

ARTHUR MANSER
See us for
PRESTIGE LAWN SEED
B. P. S. Paint Demonstration
May 4-May 11
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

TEANECK

Service That Satisfies
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
1452 Queen Anne Rd., near State St.
Phone TEA. 7-4964
Complete Insurance Service

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 18 S. Broad Street
Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St Tel. Westfield 2-2615

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Peter Krup
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring and Furrier. Remodeling. Repairing, Cleaning and Dyeing
23 Elm Street Tel. WE. 2-3661

Permanents of Distinction
ESTELLE *and* MARTHA
SWAN BEAUTY SHOPPE
854 Mountain Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0854
WESTFIELD, N. J.

SUNRISE DAIRY
"The Cream Top Dairy"
1010 SOUTH AVE. TEL. WE. 2-4400
Will be pleased to serve you with quality dairy products in the following municipalities:
Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Kenilworth, Roselle Park, Roselle and Rahway.

WEST NEW YORK

FRED GOLDMAN
447 Bergenline Ave. opposite 7th St.
Phone Palisade 3-3924
WALLPAPER—PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Distributor of
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

Pennsylvania
ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality
at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St Telephone 500

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM (Continued)

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lawrence
Call 22-987
We Clean Your Furs by
The Furrier's Method
Cold Storage Vault
on Premises
Over 50 Years of Service
402 WEST THIRD STREET

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Fiesta del Sol
Apparel
Now on Sale!

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Gold Stripe Silk
Hosiery Special 69c

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242
Floor Coverings Venetian Blinds
Window Shades Slip Covers
Draperies Awnings

HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decorating
Business Phone 3-6138 231 N. 2nd St.
Residence Phone 3-2054 Harrisburg, Pa.
Plumbing and Heating
Bathroom and
Kitchen Fixtures
HARRY S. LUTZ
211 Broad Street Phone 5486

Phone 6556 Artistic Repairing
STEGER BROTHERS
MASTERS IN
Modern and Antique Furniture
Refinishing and Upholstering
321 BROAD STREET

Harold's
VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

Jeannette Howell
Gowns, Coats and Hats
Dauphin Bldg., Market St.
(take elevator to second floor)
Formerly of the New York Dress Shop

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

M. P. Horner
Plumbing
Heating—Roofing
8033 York Road
Melrose 4644
Majestic 3037

Sousan's Pharmacy
Headquarters for
Elizabeth Arden
Exquisite Cosmetics
8014 Old York Road

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Glenside Book Shop
For Mother's Day
GREETING CARDS and GIFTS
LENDING LIBRARY
Read the Newest Books
11 Wesley Avenue Ogontz 3121

PENNSYLVANIA

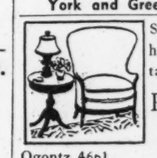
OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside (Continued)

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes
in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

and

KESWICK CYCLE SHOP
RICH NORMAN
N. Easton Rd. Ogontz 5018

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Foods
FELBIN BROS.
LIBERTY MARKET
Ogontz 131-132-133
York and Greenwood Avenue



Some corner of your home needs a new table and chair from
Russell Smith, Inc.
Ogontz 4601 416 York Road

INTERWOVEN SOCKS
Colorful as May Flowers
The Cedar Chest
414 York Road

ALADDIN
Book Shop
Lending Library Latest Books
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mail & Phone Orders Free Del. 100 miles
COLUMBIA RECORDS
Popular Classical Children's
Album Sets Sound Effects
SHRYOCK RADIO COMPANY
Cophart since 1928
Penn A. C. Bldg., Rittenhouse Sq.
Wed. Eves. Till 10 PENnypacker 4404
EVERYTHING New Different Better in Radio Phonographs Records Sound Equipment Maintenance Television Marine Radio Direction Finders

CORRECT PLUMBING
IRWIN H. ENGLISH
COMFORTABLE HEATING
Since 1914
1831 Brandywine Street Poplar 4687
Evening—Ger. 6090—Che. 3091

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

THE IDEAL
Pearl Restringing Company
Expert Oriental Pearl Restringing While You Wait
Knotting 75c, $1—Plain Restringing 50c
Beaded Bags Repaired
All Kinds of Jewelry Repaired
GRACE A. CLYMER
812 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3859

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

Complete Selection
Beautiful Greeting Cards and Stationery
Youngk's News Stand
3806 Forbes St. Oakland, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of
Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

WAYSIDE INN
TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
AIR CONDITIONED
OPEN SUNDAYS
3277 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

NOW!
POMEROY'S
64th ANNIVERSARY SALE
once-a-year bargains in every department! *Come! Share!*
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

QUALITY SHOP
856 Penn Street
B. & J. Saylor's own make candies, pastries, cakes, pies, etc., are now on sale at this store. When up town visit our store. You are always welcome.

SCRANTON

The Month of May Brings
Mother's Day..Memorial Day
May we serve you?
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8921

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
RALPH'S
FRESH MEATS AND GROCERIES
701 Prescott Avenue Phone 4-1171

C.M.DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing

IT'S HERE!
Heinz Spring Crop of
Famous L'Aiglon Dresses!
They're pretty! smart! and quality through and through! $4 to $10.95
The Heinz Store

SEWICKLEY

HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Place at Bridge
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

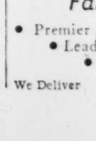
Select
Food Market
Tel. Sewickley 1900 510 Beaver St.

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
Day and Night Service
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

SWARTHMORE

Visit
SNOWDEN'S
Enlarged Gift, Toy, Houseware Departments
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
MEDIA, PA.

1940 CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
YALE and RUTGERS AVENUES



RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener
MARTEL BROS.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
Cleaner and Dyer
"Particular service for particular people"
Prices Reasonable
CH. 6806 607 SOUTH AVE.

Stephens
Flowers for Mother's Day
CHurchill 5100 615 Wood St.

YORK

SITLERS
Fancy Groceries
- Premier Fruits and Vegetables
- Leadway Fruits and Vegetables
- Raffetto Table Delicacies

We Deliver 1049 E. Market St. Call 7350

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Adamah—*Ad'-a-ma* (first *a* as in *hat*, second and third as in sofa).

Adamic — *A-dam'-ik* (first *a* clipped-short, second short, *i* short).

Atheism — *Ay'-the-izm* (*a* long, *th* as in *thin*, *e* as in create, *i* short).
This word is used to indicate disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a Supreme Being, as the Greek roots *a*, "not," and *theos*, "God," suggest.

Allegory—*Al'-e-go'-rih*.
This word is from the Greek *allegoria*, "a description of one thing under the image of another," and is used to designate a fanciful or figurative story with symbolical characters, told to teach or explain something.

Causeth (II Cor. 2:14)—*Koz'-eth* (*o* as in orb).

Corporeal—*Cor-po'-re-al* (first *o* as in orb, second as in post).

Enunciator—The third syllable is preferably *shih-*: *e-nun'-shih-ay'-tor* (*e* as in debate, *u* and *i* short, *a* long, *o* with a trace of circumflex quality as in orb).

Ephemeral—*Eh-fem'-er-al* (first two *e*'s short, third as in maker, *a* clipped-short).
The Greek *ephemeros*, "lasting for a day," is the root of "ephemeral," which we apply figuratively to anything which seems to be in power or popularity for a fleeting time only.

Evolve—*E-volv'* (*e* as in debate, *o* short).
The Latin roots *ex*, "out," and *volvere*, "to roll or turn," are combined in our word, which indicates an unfolding or expanding. It suggests latent forces or characteristics.

Feigned—*Faymed* (long *a*).
The word here translates the Hebrew *mirmah*, "deceitful, crafty, false."

Finity — *Fin'-ih-tih* (each *i* is short).

Gospel—End it *pel* (*e* clipped as in novel).
The original sense of the Anglo-Saxon *godspell* was "good story"; but the *o* (of Anglo-Saxon *gōd*, "good"), which had been long, was eventually shortened before the *dsp*, and the popular etymology arose that god-spell meant "story of God." When the word was introduced into the Icelandic, it took the form of *gudspjall*, and when adopted by the Old High German, *gotspel*, both meaning "God-story."

Hearkened (Gen. 3:17)—*Hahr'-k'nd* (*a* as in arm).

Image (Gen. 1:26)—*Im'-ij*.

Jairus — Preferably *Jay'-ih-rus* (*a* long, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

Jehovah—*Je-ho'-va* (*e* as in debate, *o* long, *a* as in sofa).

Metaphor — Ordinarily *met'-a-fer*; but in platform reading, a trace of circumflex *o* might well be retained in the last syllable.
The Greek *metaphora* was applied to "a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another." As generally used, "metaphor" may be defined as a "figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object is applied to another by way of suggesting a likeness between them"; as, "a marble brow."

Nostrils (Isa. 2:22) — The *o* is short and the *i* clipped-short, *noss'-trilz*.

Scriptural — *Skrip'-tur-al* (sounded *tur*, *u* as in unite).

Sepulchre — *Sep'-ul-ker* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *u* clipped-short).

Strength — The full *ng* sound should be given.

Subtil (Gen. 3:1) — A poll of readers, conducted by this department, indicates an overwhelming majority in favor of pronouncing this variant of "subtile" as *sut'-'l*.

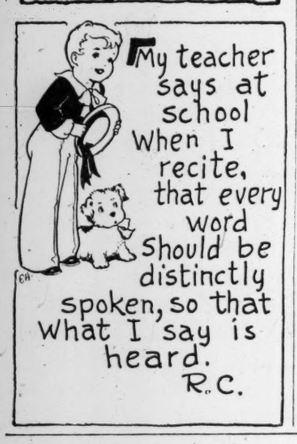
Synagogue—*Sin'-a-gog* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa, *o* circumflex-short as in soft).

Talitha cumi — These Aramaic words are pronounced as *Ta-le'-tha* (*a*'s as in arm, *e* long) *koo'-me* (*oo* as in food, *e* as in create).

Validity—*Va-lid'-ih-tih* (*a* as in sofa, each *i* as in it).
The word is derived from the Latin *valere*, "to be strong." That which has "validity," then, has the innate strength to convince one of its soundness, justness, propriety, or reality.

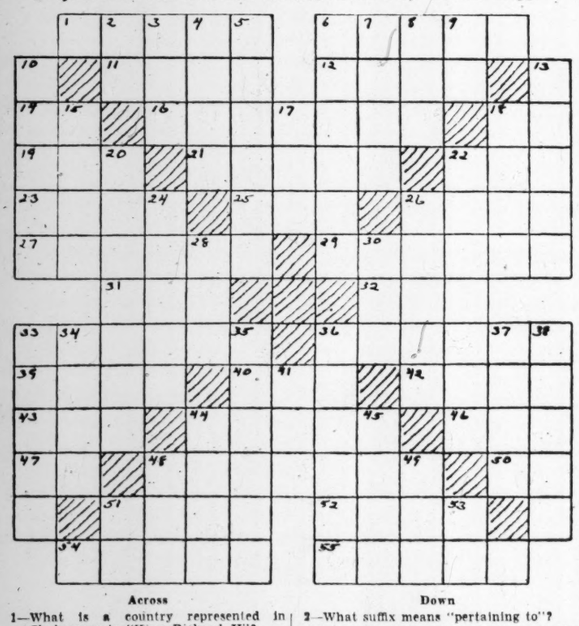
Vehemently — The accent is on the first syllable, not the second, *vee'-he-ment-ly*.

Manly Manners



Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by rances Briggs



Across

1—What is a country represented in Shakespeare's "King Richard-II"?
6—Who would live in a state of conjugal felicity with Joan?
11—What is the stolkjaerre used in Norway?
12—What river is also known as the Heilungkiang?
14—In speaking of Biblical Shashai, what pronoun would you use?
16—Who are Marie, Cecile, Yvonne, Annette, and Emilie?
18—Where is Kenner (abbr.)?
19—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
21—What do you call a flight of wild fowl, as ducks, or geese?
22—A morass is what?
23—Who was Greek god of love?
25—What is a commune of Netherlands?
26—What is a river of Yugoslavia?
27—God's name does not occur in any form in what Bible book?
29—The timber of England is what in U. S.?
31—What pronoun is first word in title of a book by Dickens?
32—A fairy or elf is called what?
33—Who fought in the famous battle of Philippi?
36—Tennyson wrote "In Memoriam" in memory of what poet?
39—What river flows from mountains of same name as Caspian Sea?
40—What is a teetotum?
42—What is a commune of Granada, Spain?
43—In what month was Heinrich Heine born (abbr.)?
44—Richard III offers his kingdom for what animal?
46—What is another name for a cobra?
47—Symbol for glocium is what?
48—What name was given by Swift to Esther Vanhomrigh?
50—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?
51—What implement is used in meadow by Maud Muller?
52—What would you feed 44 Across?
54—What American naval hero was born in Scotland?
55—Tola was whose son (Judges 10:1)?

Down

2—What suffix means "pertaining to"?
3—Who accompanied Jonathan when he went out into field to meet David?
4—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
5—What machine feeds a fire?
6—What was first name of author of "Robinson Crusoe"?
7—What word concludes a doxology?
8—Where is Nizhnii Novgorod (abbr.)?
9—What is symbol for bromine?
10—How many sons had Levi (Gen. 46:11)?
13—What Bible character, when fleeing from home, was visited by an angel and directed to return?
15—Walls are said to have what?
17—What do you call a cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
18—According to Byron, what is light from heaven?
20—What is a river of West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia?
22—In his early youth Daniel was carried captive to what place?
24—Who was a son of Zophah, an Asherite (I Chron. 7:36)?
26—What kind of sands make the mountain?
28—Sea eagle is what?
30—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
33—What Dickens hero becomes involved in the "No Popery" riots?
34—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
35—A catapult was used by ancient Greeks and Romans to throw what?
36—What is name of a European mint?
37—Who is one of Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad"?
38—What kind of a ring was discovered by Gyges?
41—Where is Seaside (abbr.)?
44—The forkbeard is what?
45—Who was ancestor of Edomites?
48—What is a salt lake of eastern Turkey, Asia?
49—What suffix forms plural nouns?
51—What is name of an artificial language?
53—Shilling (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Styles in the Philippines—

Monitor Camera Club from V. V. Clark, Manila

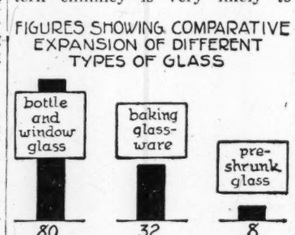
A mother and daughter of the Bukidnon tribe, northern Mindanao, Philippine Islands

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Glass Can Be Used for Baking and Other Glass Cannot?

Glass is made by melting together certain ingredients, usually including sand, and then cooling the product. The ordinary glass, used in bottles and window panes, is made from sand, lime, and ordinary washing soda. A hard glass, called flint glass, from which cut glass and some optical instruments are made, results from using lead salts instead of lime in its manufacture.

A third type of glass is called heat resistant. A hot lamp or lantern chimney is very likely to crack if spattered with cold water. The reason for the cracking is that ordinary glass expands considerably with heating and contracts with cooling. When a drop of cold water strikes a piece of hot glass, the surface it touches is cooled at once and tries to contract. Glass, however, is a poor conductor of heat and cold, so the chilling effect does not penetrate all the layers of glass at once. The result is that the shrinking surface layers break away from the warm expanded layers underneath and the glass cracks.



To make heat resistant glass, borax or boric acid is mixed with the ingredients. This gives the glass the important characteristic of expanding less on heating and contracting less on cooling. Such glass is not subjected to the same strains that tend to break ordinary glass.

An improved type of borax glass has been made that can be used for baking foods in the oven, and some such glass will not break even when used for cooking on top of the stove.

A still more heat resistant glass has been discovered quite recently. This glass results from a special manufacturing process which includes starting with an article one-third larger than the desired size of the finished product. A part of the structure of the glass is removed by a series of processes and treatment with dilute nitric acid. A final heat treatment produces a transparent "pre-shrunk" glass which is practically 96 per cent silica and which can be heated red hot and then plunged into ice water without cracking.—**W. P. Kessbey.**

Daily Quotation

GATHER the crumbs of happiness and they will make you a loaf of contentment.

—ANON

In Lighter Vein

Divided Vote

Two Negroes were appointed to pick out a candidate for an important political office. After a while one of them came back into the meeting and asked for an extension of time. "Mr. Chairman," he said very solemnly, "the committee is divided. Mr. Johnson, he's for hisself, and I'm for myself, and we're havin' hard work to get together."

Righto!

The history teacher was trying to extract from the class an answer to the question, "Who were the very first Americans?"

"Abraham Lincoln and George Washington," said someone.

"No," said the teacher. The rest of the class looked blank.

"You know," said the teacher hinting broadly. "They wore feathers, lot of bright feathers, and they came to the very first Thanksgiving feast. . . ."

"Turkeys!" shouted the class to a man.—The Advocate.

Surprise

The film people had made the picture from the book. That is, they had almost made it. They were on the last scene. And they were stuck. They couldn't figure out how to end it. Suggestion after suggestion as to how to end it was made, but none seemed to be the right ending.

And then somebody got a wonderful idea. A novel suggestion—something no one had thought of.

"Why not have the same ending the book has?" was the amazing suggestion.

Where Would You Find—

1. Bala-Klava?
2. The United States Naval Observatory?
3. The Mohawk River?
4. Peat in its natural state?
5. Dixie?
6. The Wetterhorn?
7. The Plantation State?
8. The country whose emblem is the maple leaf?
9. Hetch Hetchy Dam?
10. The site of the Battle of Hastings?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

—and Switzerland

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Berkeley, Calif.

A family group proudly pose at a Swiss costume fete in Geneva

Geographical Oddities

Under-Sea Flying

Airplanes have flown at more extreme negative altitudes than any submarine is capable of going. Except for test dives that have taken a single United States naval submarine down to a depth of 350 feet, naval submarines are seldom operated at any depth greater than necessary for getting out of sight and avoiding danger of collision with surface vessels. This is easily accomplished by cruising at a depth of from 45 to 65 feet below the surface of the sea. At any greater depths the submarine is blind; it retains vision only by keeping its periscope above water.

On the other hand, there are numerous places on earth over which aircraft have flown, or are capable of flying below sea level. In Death Valley National Monument, in California, for example, aircraft are constantly landing and taking off from an airport that is 210 feet below sea level. An airplane skimming the surface of Russia's Caspian Sea would be flying approximately 85 feet below sea level; and it could fly up the Volga river for several hundred miles on a course farther below sea level than naval submarines habitually cruise.

The surface of the Sea of Galilee lies farther below sea level than any naval submarine is capable of going with any hope of ever returning to the surface. But for some real "submarine" aerobatic flying, we have only to send our aircraft skimming over the Dead Sea of Palestine. There, any competent aviator may start a power dive or spin at sea level, lose 1,000 feet of altitude, then resume level flight with 300 feet of negative altitude to spare!

For the Birds

Kyoto, Japan

Two centuries ago, on a winter's day, a dishevelled bird fluttered into the house of an ancestor of the Kagimoto family. Touched by the bird's plight, he warmed it in his hand, fed it some crumbs of ricecake, and, when it was sufficiently recovered, let it go.

Two weeks later, what should return but the bird, accompanied by a flock of sparrows! All were twittering merrily as if to convey words of thanks to a human benefactor. Kagimoto decided that such a tribute from the feathered world was worthy of recognition; so, to provide them with a cozy resting place, he hung a gourd lined with straw under the eaves of his house, with a hole in the side.

So great was the manifestation of appreciation by the birds that the number of gourds increased, until now they cover all the ceilings of the house. Some of the gourds are the gifts of distinguished personages. One was given by Prince Saionzi. Also many foreign tourists have presented gourds as mementos of their visit to the sparrow hotel.

World travelers, who have seen many unusual hotels, declare that there are none stranger than this; and it throws a charming sidelight upon the kinship the Japanese feels with natural creatures.

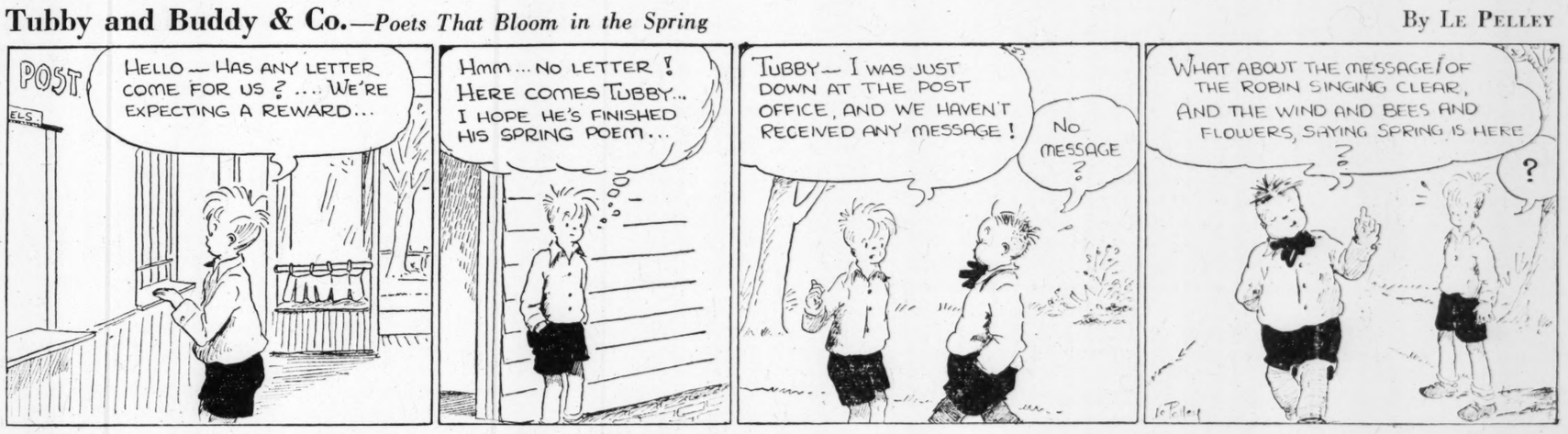
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A village in Crimea; scene of a battle between the English and the Russians, Oct. 25, 1854 (Charge of the Light Brigade).
2. Washington, D. C.
3. A river in central New York, emptying into the Hudson; 148 miles long.
4. It is a substance of partially carbonized vegetable material, found usually in bogs.
5. The southern United States.
6. A mountain of three peaks in the Alps, Bern canton, Switzerland; 12,166 feet.
7. Rhode Island.
8. Canada.
9. It is on the Tuolumne River in California; 427 feet high; not yet completed.
10. It was fought at Senlac Hill, near Hastings, England, where William of Normandy defeated Harold, 1066.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poets That Bloom in the Spring*

By Le Pelley


POST
HELLO — HAS ANY LETTER COME FOR US ? .... WE'RE EXPECTING A REWARD...
Hmm ... NO LETTER ! HERE COMES TUBBY... I HOPE HE'S FINISHED HIS SPRING POEM...
TUBBY — I WAS JUST DOWN AT THE POST OFFICE, AND WE HAVEN'T RECEIVED ANY MESSAGE !
NO MESSAGE ?
WHAT ABOUT THE MESSAGE OF THE ROBIN SINGING CLEAR, AND THE WIND AND BEES AND FLOWERS, SAYING SPRING IS HERE
?
?

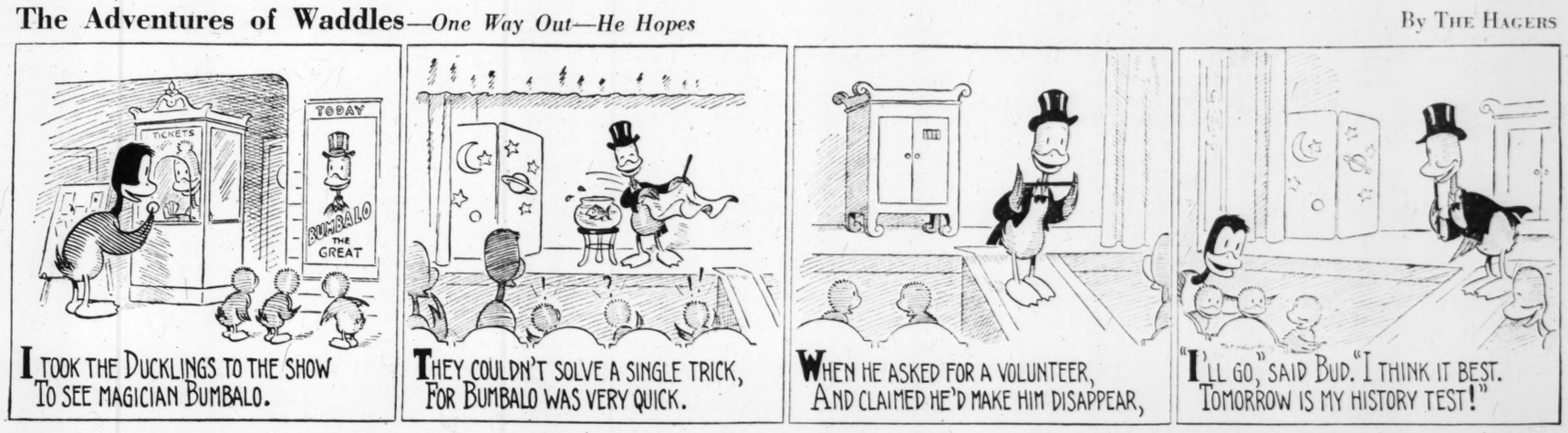
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now, Maybe I'll Find Out Something!*

By Rodgers

Well, I finally decided I'd have to wait for Mrs. Simpson to return from the antique shop to find out what fire dogs were like-
Just then I noticed our car in front of the house, and I thought "Oh Boy! She's already home!"
And I raced to the front door-
And barked for someone to let me in quick!

The Adventures of Waddles—*One Way Out—He Hopes*

By The Hagers


TICKETS
TODAY
BUMBALO THE GREAT
I TOOK THE DUCKLINGS TO THE SHOW TO SEE MAGICIAN BUMBALO.
THEY COULDN'T SOLVE A SINGLE TRICK, FOR BUMBALO WAS VERY QUICK.
WHEN HE ASKED FOR A VOLUNTEER, AND CLAIMED HE'D MAKE HIM DISAPPEAR,
"I'LL GO," SAID BUD. "I THINK IT BEST. TOMORROW IS MY HISTORY TEST!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War in Four Dimensions

Accounts of German successes in Norway will inevitably spur the Allies to greater efforts. For the importance of the Norwegian campaign transcends even the borders of all Scandinavia. Nothing illustrates this fact better than the stir now reported in the Balkans.

In a sense, a Balkan war is being fought far to the north of Budapest, Bucharest, Belgrade, Sofia. These capitals show they are aware of this. The last few days have brought surprising and heartening signs of the alertness of the small nations of southeastern Europe to the threat of Nazi "fifth columns."

These accounts are surprising because of the frankness of Balkan governments as to the cause of their alarm. Rumania has impounded Nazi propaganda leaflets which were intended to spread Third-Reich versions of the Norwegian invasion among Rumanians. Yugoslavia, talking trade with Russia, does not bother to conceal its hope of gaining a heavy counterweight to Rome-Berlin Axis pressures. Bulgaria is open about its pleasure at seeing these talks proceeding, having an old affinity for Russia which it feels may now serve its own and its neighbors' political needs.

The new attitude of these Balkan States may presage a reawakening of Pan-Slavism that for generations has met Pan-Germanism virtually hand-to-hand in that part of Europe.

It is significant that when names are named, Italy as well as Germany is mentioned in Balkan capitals as a possible disturber of the peace. If Premier Mussolini is really as ready as he is reported to be to take Italy into war on Germany's side, the prospect of determined resistance by a unified Balkans may yet induce him to think again.

Only an increase of Russian influence, and increased trust of Russia, it would seem, can account for the willingness of Balkan States to recognize a threat from the south while a menace exists also to the west. The Balkans previously have depended in a measure on the natural conflict of Italian and German interests in that area to keep both Rome and Berlin at a safe distance.

Against this background, reports from Belgrade that London had a hand in bringing Yugoslav and Russian negotiators together seem less farfetched. And it is not beyond possibility that Russia is taking a strictly Russian hand in the Scandinavian war by maneuvering at the other end of Germany's debated Lebensraum. For German successes in Norway could hardly elate the Soviets, whose designs along the Baltic do not envisage Germany dominant in Scandinavia.

One can believe the statement of Russian representatives who have been discussing an Anglo-Soviet trade agreement in London; that the Wilhelmstrasse neglected to notify the Kremlin of German intentions toward Norway. And one can see in such an omission one more reason, where there are some others, for the reported cooling of Russian affections for the Third Reich.

The war which has not yet broken out on the Western Front is thus being fought on many other fronts, and these others are not only on land and sea and in the air—they are four-dimensional with race and ideology crossing to make up the immeasurable angle.

The Court Approves

Perhaps the most important effect of the Supreme Court's decision this week on the Walsh-Healey Act is the addition of one more sweeping decision to a now long line of cases affirming the power of administrative authorities. It held that the "Little Steel" companies had no ground to protest a Labor Department interpretation which applied a minimum wage requirement uniformly over fourteen States in making Government purchases. The decision seems to foreshadow considerable success for the Wages and Hours Division of the Department of Labor in broadening its interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

To the truism that government authorities are inclined to take a steadily broader view of the powers granted them by Congress, it adds an indication that the Supreme Court as now constituted is inclined to take a steadily broader view of the freedom of government authorities in interpreting their own powers. For this tendency, if it is dangerous, the Logan-Walter bill is scarcely a direct remedy. The intent of the Logan-Walter bill is to give the citizen and the corporation a larger right of appeal from administrative decisions; but that appeal assumes a smaller and smaller value if the Court is less disposed to distrust administrative rulings.

The solution is up to Congress. It must draft its laws even more carefully, so as to say just what it means, as well as to mean what it says.

Sheep in the Park

Among the busy workers in London now, writes an English correspondent, the shepherd may be seen pursuing his calling; for he and his dog and his flock have returned to bring something of Arcadia to the sophisticated meads of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Well not, perhaps, Arcadia: the shepherd does not pipe—possibly because he is sadly aware of competition from brazen horns upon the highway.

Still, such a pastoral scene must always gratify Londoners; and to watch them seated on the park benches and gazing pensively at the flock, must be to conclude that many a black coat covers a countryman at heart, who is occasionally inclined to regret that, in choosing his career, he allowed the pen to prove mightier than the sward. For not for a moment should it be imagined that these benchers simply like to prepare for their afternoon siesta by counting sheep.

Perfect Attendance

Four thousand teachers in the New York public school system have not been absent from their posts during the last ten years; ten thousand others have maintained perfect attendance for a five-year period. Throughout the world are thousands of other teachers equally faithful. Underlying such unmarred records must be many enduring qualities, such as courage, intelligence, loyalty, and unselfishness.

Public school teachers may appear to enjoy a short working day, five days a week, ten months a year. Actually, several hours of preparation are often required for an hour of teaching in the classroom. Time at home must be devoted to correcting papers. Participation in intensive summer-school courses accounts for many other unseen hours of work that the modern public school teacher often gives.

Fundamentally, teaching is giving. And those who teach with the most success and constancy are those who love best to give. The faithfulness represented in uninterrupted service is a happy by-product of the fundamental attitude of the teacher.

A Strange Defense

Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, has just made reply to critics of his Department's proposal to make permanent its 3½ per cent rate of interest on farm loans. Taking up the imputation that the new Farm Credit Administration will use soft or loose credit policies, he asserts that, "The land banks—several of them—have been dealing in soft credit for years." and asks, "If this is not true, why are 25 per cent of the loans of the system delinquent and why has it been necessary to foreclose on so many farmers?"

The defense is a peculiar one. In effect is seems to argue that because a situation has been bad the remedy is more of the same thing. It does not seem to occur to the Secretary—or to many others—that something could be learned from the experience of overlending on thousands of farms which contributed to land boom speculation some years ago. Instead of drawing the conclusion from land bank delinquency rates that loans should be made more conservatively, his group proposes to make up the deficiency by having the Government add its guarantee to the billions of dollars of bonds which would be issued to take up the existing land bank bonds.

Thus the Government would assume the responsibility for making up any shrinkage which might occur from delinquency on future loans. What with its previous guarantees of Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds and its insurance of Federal Housing Administration mortgages, the Federal Treasury, and through it the taxpayers, would be committed to supporting the value of a very large part of all the real estate securities, and hence of the real estate, farm and urban, in the United States.

Mr. Wallace says, "We believe the Federal Government should be put squarely behind the bonds, and if done, they will in the future be as strong as the Government itself." But if the tendency of all groups to lean on the Government continues undiminished, how strong will the Government be?

Protecting Women's Wages

A minimum wage of $2.58 a day for an eight-hour day, starting June 1, has just been made mandatory by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission for women hairdressers and experienced operators in beauty parlors. This is practically the average for the many thousands of women workers in the twenty-two other occupations previously covered by the Commonwealth's minimum wage rulings. Incidentally, it is higher than the $2.40 a day that Redcaps in several American cities new receive for luggage-carrying under the Federal wage-hour law. It is also more than the $2.10 a day minimum guarantee agreed to recently by a labor union and one of Boston's leading taxicab companies. The taxicab drivers, with a 40 per cent commission added, will likely average more per day for the week.

Workers in the mass, whether in factory or mine, often can do a great deal to help themselves through their labor organization. However, the isolated employee in beauty parlor, restaurant or office who can readily be replaced has proved traditionally hard to organize. While the trade union may occasionally force wages up to a questionable height as in the building trades of big cities, the unorganized, scattered workers, and particularly the women, may in many cases get too little.

Massachusetts undertook to protect women employees and minors nearly fifteen years before the New Deal, putting its minimum wage plan into operation in 1919, but it still lacks the power to enforce wage rates for men.

Besides taking care of the beauty parlors with their 18,000 employees, many of whom come in for a lesser pay scale, the State has recently made some other notable extensions of the system. It has fixed a basic wage for all charwomen in office buildings, and is in process of setting minimums for office workers and waitresses. These enlargements of the system are commended by a large section of the public. Many States have minimum wage laws covering women and minors. Widening of their field when need is proved genuine and widespread might be followed in other localities with profit to workers and improvement to the general living standard.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Vandenberg for President"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No mere student of National affairs will suffice for President of the United States in the next four years. The man who gains the high distinction should have proven his worth and his right to that honor, and his past record should show his wise judgment and his fair-mindedness. We have been the victims of costly experimentation for several years now, and unless the hardworking thrifty taxpayer is to become the "forgotten man" useless projects must be rejected or vetoed. We have many fine men who have had sufficient training and experience at Washington, both in the Congress and in the Cabinet from which to choose the Presidential nominees.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg is the one man among our millions of Republicans, and among all of our legislators who at this moment deserves and should have the Presidential nomination for 1940. For twelve faithful, conscientious years, hard-working years, he has handled our National affairs at Washington, until he knows these United States and the needs and desires of its people, as few men do. He has served on numerous important Senatorial Committees, he has been a guardian for the interests and principles of the Republican Party, he has been worth his weight in gold thousands of times over to the taxpayers in bringing about the rejection of costly New Deal proposed legislation.

Senator Vandenberg is a self-made man. All that he is and stands for has been attained by his own effort and merit. He is neither too young nor too old, neither too rich nor too poor, neither too conservative nor too liberal; he is for "neither millionaires nor mobs." He has always been for relief, with not one penny wasted in its administration. He is a true American, a Christian gentleman, a kindly father, and a good husband. Mrs. Vandenberg is a charming and gracious woman who could and would take her place quietly and easily in the White House.

Senator Vandenberg would come to the White House sincere in his declaration for "one term only" which would leave him free from political parasites, free to run the country for its best good, free to allocate funds where they will do the most good, free from any future campaign in his personal interest, free to work well with Democrats and Republicans alike, and free to appoint the best men to the right offices.

As a New York State voter I will be happy only when and if Senator Vandenberg has been placed in the White House. He will be as he has always been a steady, dependable, faithful public servant—President of all the people. (MRS.) CAROLINE E. EDDY

New York

International Bridge Building

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is refreshing and gratifying to hear of continuing study and activity in Europe along lines not frequently quoted in the press during these days of war headlining. News of such study is given in an interesting manner in an article entitled "European Developments in the Study of Impact and Fatigue in Structures," by F. H. Frankland in the April issue of "Civil Engineering," which is published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which I am a member.

The article above referred to touches on the high spots of international trends in engineering science, and not once mentions the war or its influences. Apparently there are men everywhere co-operating in the pursuit of engineering knowledge despite political pressures. The article includes a reference list of twenty-three sources of technical reports gathered from many European countries and in various languages. Throughout the article there is evidence that trends in the field of bridge design in Europe and America are reaching a greater similarity.

Once again physical scientists ignore international boundaries and national pride, devoting themselves to co-operative effort for the well-being of all mankind!

Oak Park, Ill. EDWARD A. CLARK

"Yawl"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor I noted with interest the comment of a Mr. Snelling apropos Mr. Markham's article.

The expression "you all" has been the subject of controversy for quite a period of time; I feel that this may possibly enlighten the affair, at least to a small extent. Southerners have used the expression "you all" instead of "all of you" for many years indeed; e. g., "Are 'you all' going to town?" instead of "Are 'all of you' going to town?" Incidentally, the expression "you all" is pronounced as the word "yawl," voiced in one syllable and not in two equal syllables. As one born and bred in the true South I have never heard a native Southerner express himself to a group by saying "all of you"; it is invariably "you all" with the pronunciation "yawl."

No one knows just how this apocrypha began or when. Mark Twain speaks of "you all" in the "Life on the Mississippi," and we know that he was "running" the river as early as the 1850's. I have heard it suggested that some visiting "Yankee" interestedly noticed that Southerners used the expression "you all," and invariably addressed one certain member of a party of two or more people instead of the group as a whole. This "Yankee," then, may easily have come to believe that Southerners addressed each other as "you all" individually, hence originating the fallacy. Again, this apocrypha may have been started in contempt for the Southern colloquialism—but we all are prone to believe that in the South.

At any rate it is a highly interesting discussion. I hope that the origin is some day discovered in full light and truth.

Raleigh, N. C. C. J. McINNIS

From a Martinique Sketchbook

Drawn by Ruth Lepper

Martinique

April 16. Fort de France, the city whose strident voice is like a modern symphony. We are the proud possessors of the only balcony the hotel boasts, and a whole row of gaudy hibiscus planted in discarded oil drums. On the other side of the room a window opens into the ever-shifting tops of the palms so that whatever breeze there may be will surely find its way into our quarters. Below is a courtyard where a lone rooster struts.

The women's costumes are a curious blend of dignity and insouciance. The finest gowns are made of Indian madras in the most alluring colors and have a long train which the Martiniquans wear tucked neatly into their belts. The perky plaid bandanas lend a rakish air that goes well with the Martiniquan individuality. It is a fair guess that the styles have not much changed since the days when the Empress Josephine was growing up in Martinique.

We have landed in a hotbed of American artists. That is to say, of the seven Americans in Martinique just now, five are artists.

* * *

April 17. Went sketching this morning and sat on a curbstone, dangling our feet into the gutter. The curbstones are that high. The natives swarm around us like bees, and at times it is necessary to make swimming motions with our hands to make them understand that we must have air, light, and an unobstructed view of the subject. They exhibited great glee when they recognized one of their own people in a sketch—a woman carrying a five-gallon milk can on her head with nonchalant ease.

"Oh, madame là," they cried, crowding in and laughing joyously. Sensing that she was the center of interest, our "subject" came over to watch, beaming with pride.

* * *

April 19. Took a day-long trip to the southern end of the island. Swam in gorgeous turquoise water and sunned on a strip of the whitest sand we had ever seen. In the distance rose the majestic rock, officially entered in the British Admiralty as "H. M. S. Diamond." The driver told us of the superhuman effort of the British garrison which scaled its precipitous height, fortified it, and held it against the French until starvation drove them out.

A pause in one of the villages nearly provoked a major catastrophe. A small boy in his excitement over our drawing overturned the bottle of India ink. With our limited knowledge of French it was almost impossible to make the shop-keepers understand what we wanted. Dispiritedly, we wandered from shop to shop holding up the bottle and asking, "Avez-vous?" to which we received the invariable answer of "Non, non." It began to look hopeless until we met an American who wrote in the back of our sketchbook, the charmed words, "l'encre de chine," which eventually brought us the much desired "ink of China."

* * *

April 21. Our last day in Martinique. Tomorrow we board ship. Our last glimpse of Martinique will be Mt. Pelée from the deck of the Nerissa as she turns northward.

D. S.

The Bookshelf

Otto Strasser's Struggle

Douglas Reed, author of "Insanity Fair" and "Disgrace Abounding," treats in FIRE AND BOMB (London: Jonathan Cape. 9d.) of the German opposition to Hitler and compares the Reichstag fire of Feb. 27, 1933, with the bomb explosion at Munich on Nov. 8, 1939.

In NEMESIS? (London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d.) the Anglo-Saxon world is given its first full-length portrait of Otto Strasser and some details of his organization, the Black Front. The end of the World War found him a disabled officer anxious to work for that new era of social justice summed up in the phrase "a land fit for heroes to live in." Thinking that both his patriotism and his social sentiments could be rightly expressed through National Socialism, he joined it and, with his better-known brother, Gregor, later led the movement in Prussia. In 1930, however, he broke with Hitler because the latter emphasized the national rather than the socialist part of his program.

* * *

Out-maneuvered by the Führer, and particularly by Goebbels, Strasser went into the opposition and has remained there ever since, determined to avenge what he considers the betrayal of the idealism of the German people, and after June 30, 1934, the murder of his brother

Hitler and Strasser were born near each other, the one at Braunau on the Inn and the other at Windsheim in Bavaria. But two more different men it would be difficult to meet. Mr. Reed explains the difference by declaring that Hitler had no roots, while Strasser's roots were threefold—a deep German patriotism, religious feeling, and a strong sense of social justice.

* * *

For twenty years Strasser has struggled on despite betrayal, disappointment, and penury, ever the same vigorous fighter with the same sense of humor. Some of his trials and hardships and hairbreadth escapes from the Gestapo are mentioned in his book, as well as his successful anti-Nazi "Secret Sender"—not to be confused with the Freiheitssender functioning near Paris—which operated in 1934 from an inn not many miles from Prague. Built by Rudolf Formis, former chief engineer of the Stuttgart radio station, the station continued to transmit its propaganda to the German people until Formis was murdered by the Gestapo in January, 1935.

Anyone who knows Strasser cannot doubt his convictions or his personal bravery. But it is questionable whether he will play such a role in the new Germany as Mr. Reed considers probable. The strength of his Black Front within Germany has yet to be gauged and Strasser's new peace terms might also not be easily acceptable to the democracies, especially his demand for the retention of the Polish Corridor by Germany.

"Fire and Bomb" is a short brochure comparing the Reichstag fire with the Munich bomb affair and the promised trial. Mr. Reed argues that both are fakes, that probably the promised Munich trial will not come off, and that Nazi technique is still the same, except that now the foe is the British Empire, not International Communism. E. W.

The Wide Horizon

The Republican Opportunity

By William H. Vanderbilt

Governor of Rhode Island

Occasionally, I run across a Republican—sometimes one high in the party's council—who is still thinking along the lines of 1932 and 1936, a man or woman who still thinks that with slight and grudgingly granted modifications the so-called "good old days" can be brought back, men and women whose attitude is that all of the Roosevelt Administration—its objectives, its actions, and its methods—is wrong and that no matter what the President or any member of his Administration may say or do it should be criticized and opposed.

I am a Republican and I believe sincerely that the best thing for the security, success and happiness of the American people is to elect a Republican Administration in Washington, but that if this attitude becomes the attitude of the Republican party in the coming campaign, then a Republican will not be sitting in the White House in 1941.

Fortunately, this attitude doesn't reflect the feeling of either the rank and file of Republicans throughout the country, or of the vast majority of Republican leaders, but we must not forget that in politics it is the impression that the people get which counts. This impression does not always coincide with the facts in the case. It is, therefore, quite possible for a few persons in prominent positions in the party, themselves reactionary, to give the impression to the public that the entire party is reactionary, and, of course, our friends the Democrats are going to do everything in their power to spread that impression.

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Let us, as a party and individually, be realistic about the present situation.

We might just as well realize now that the people of this country cannot be sold the idea that everything that President Roosevelt and his Administration have done and all their objectives are bad, because that just isn't true.

Many of the objectives of the New Deal have been good. Many of the reforms were needed. Many of them should and will become a permanent part of our Nation and our Government. Many Republicans, unfortunately, seem to think that it is a sign of weakness to admit that a Democrat has ever done anything good.

Nothing that any one man or any one administration does is all bad or all good. People are not fooled by blanket condemnations of the New Deal and all its acts.

I believe that a majority of the people of this country feel that many New Deal objectives have been good, but they are tired of the methods of administration that have been employed. They are tired of the waste, the extravagance, the inefficiency and the political browbeating that have been going on. They want a change. They want sound, efficient, economical government; but at the same time they want to retain the good things which have been accomplished. They believe in the social security program, unemployment compensation, old age security and other forms of public assistance. There are other things, such as the CCC camps, which they want retained.

But the people want these programs carried on honestly, fairly, efficiently and without political or other prejudice. I believe these programs of public assistance should be put on a permanent basis. They should be treated the same way as any other department of Government.

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In 1936, the Republican Party went to the people with a platform consisting largely of destructive criticism of what had been done. In 1940—if we are to be successful—we must offer the people an honest, sincere program. We must point out what we believe to be the mistakes of the present Administration, and at the same time offer a definite correctiveness. I believe the opportunities and responsibilities of the Republican Party today are very great. We have a chance, if we are sound and constructive in our thoughts and our ideas, to lead this country into better times—times when people are happier, more contented, more prosperous.

I think that the feeling of millions of people in this country is well expressed in what a newspaperman said to me at the Governors' Conference in Albany last summer. He said that he had voted for Mr. Hoover and that when Mr. Roosevelt came along he thought he had something and had voted for him.

He said that in 1940 if the Republicans put up a sound, and as he described it, "middle-of-the-road-man," he would vote for him, but that if the Republicans put up someone he considered to be reactionary he would vote for Roosevelt or anyone else who ran on the Democratic ticket.

By a "middle-of-the-road-man," he did not mean a "wishy-washy" fence sitter. He meant a man who was sound and could do what has been described as consolidating the gains and liquidating the losses of the past few years.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Voice From Norway

For years Sigrid Undset has lived "above the battle" in a medieval house on a mountainside near Lillehammer. She spoke seldom, except in the books that won her the Nobel Prize; but her defense of the humanities and of religious and racial tolerance angered Germany even before the war. Now German bombers over Lillehammer have brought the battle to her doorstep. She is not afraid. In clear, crisp tones she calls on the courage of her countrymen. She bids them resist submission to "the loathsome catch-words about 'blood and iron,' 'blood and race' . . . and all those concepts which revolt the very depth of our being."

No one understands the Norse people better than Sigrid Undset. She knows them as they are today, and through the long historical perspective. That there were at least a few traitors among them she acknowledges, but she does not doubt the readiness of the overwhelming mass of the people to fight stoutly for their freedom, as they have done since Viking times. In all Norway there is no voice that commands greater affection and respect. And beyond Norway there is none that will be heard more clearly than the voice of this quiet woman whose whole life has been dedicated to the cause of peace.—*New York Times.*